SOCIAL SCIENCES

MIAMI PICTORIAL NUMBER

The CRISIS

March, 1942 • Fifteen Cents

"MISS MIAMI"

The South's Most Beautiful Negro-Owned Cemetery, a Kelsey Pharr Enterprise, Miami, Florida

RICHARDSON'S FUNERAL HOME

334 N. W. 10th St. **Telephone 3-5991** **MIAMI, FLA.**

"It is our aim to render a conscientious service. Satisfactory in every detail."

EUGENE CARTER

LOVELL L. RICHARDSON

WILLIAM CHAPMAN

Credit arrangements to meet all emergencies.

The ROBERT H. TERRELL LAW SCHOOL

(Co-Educational)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

An approved law school offering a four-year evening course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students enrolled from twenty-two states and the District of Columbia.

For further information address:

DEAN GEORGE A. PARKER

1922-13th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

TOUGALOO COLLEGE

Founded 1869

Accredited by Southern Association of Colleges

LIBERAL ARTS • HOME ECONOMICS

TEACHERS TRAINING COURSES

Address: Registrar, Tougaloo College

Tougaloo Mississippi

Atlanta University School of Social Work

Two Year Curriculum Leading to Master of Social Work Degree

Graduate Professional Education in Social Work, With Special Courses Offering Preparation for the Problems Which Confront Social Workers in Negro Communities.

Member of the American Association of Schools of Social Work.

For Further Information, Write

FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON, A.M.
Director

247 Henry Street, Southwest, Atlanta, Georgia

WILEY COLLEGE

Maintains an educational program that is flexible and therefore adaptable to social changes by a shift of emphasis.

WHILE retaining its fundamental purpose of providing an individual basis and background for satisfactory social adjustment, the dominant, incidental emphasis at present is on National Defense Needs to be met through the regular courses:

Liberal Arts & Sciences, Art, Business & Commerce, Cosmetology, Home economics, elementary Journalism, elementary Library Science, Physical education, and Religion. PRINCIPLES of the Christian ideal still permeate the Wiley program.

THE INSTITUTION provides a splendid medium for philanthropic investment.

M. W. DOGAN, *President*

Marshall, Texas

Education For Life

A "Class A" College for Men and Women with These Divisions

- AGRICULTURE
- BUSINESS
- EDUCATION
- GENERAL STUDIES
- HOME ECONOMICS
- SUMMER and EXTENSION STUDY
- TRADES and INDUSTRIES

Write to President Malcolm S. MacLean

HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Hampton, Virginia

College and School News

Barber-Scotia College celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on January 27. It is one of the oldest institutions in the country devoted to the education of Negro women. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune delivered the Founder's Day address. She was introduced by Dr. L. S. Cozart, president of the college.

Howard University has orientated its educational program to meet the needs of war-time America. Intensified military training, special courses in war-time economics, high explosives, war gases, chemical science, first aid, radio techniques and numerous courses pertaining to defense have become the order of the day. More than 500 co-eds are being taught First Aid Training, while faculty and students are enrolling in first aid classes. Courses in war-time economics are also being offered.

"Howard University—The Capstone of Negro Education," by Prof. Walter Dyson, has just been published by the University.

More than 150 graduates of Howard are now on active duty as officers in the United States Army. They are all R.O.T.C. graduates.

Newbold Morris, a **Hampton Institute** trustee and president of the New York City Council, delivered the Founder's Day address at Hampton Institute on February 1, 1942.

Granted a partial release from their teaching duties by President Malcolm S. MacLean, two Hampton Institute staff members, William H. Moses, instructor of architectural drawing and design, and Benson L. Dutton, instructor of civil engineering, have begun detailed plans for the new Whittaker Memorial Hospital, Newport News, Va. The hospital, recently approved by the Newport News city council, will cost $179,320. Messrs. Moses and Dutton are associated with Charles T. Russell, Richmond, Va., architect, while four Hampton alumni assist them.

Ten Hampton freshmen have won a total of $1,000 in Sears-Roebuck agricultural scholarships. Agricultural courses at Hampton are being streamlined to meet the vocational needs of the south: i.e., persons trained to pro-

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE

Baltimore, Maryland

(co-educational)

PURPOSE:—
1. To prepare teachers for the secondary schools.
2. To prepare students for advanced work in professional and graduate schools.
3. To prepare students for homemaking.
4. To make available a liberal arts curriculum.

COURSES:—Major fields of study available in English, French, Latin, education, music education, history and political science, sociology and economics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, home economics, health and physical education.

Other courses available in speech and dramatics, German, philosophy and ethics, commerce and physics.

DEGREES:—The degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science is conferred upon the successful completion of 120 semester hours of work in prescribed courses of study.

ADMISSION:—Graduates of standard and accredited high schools who have satisfactorily completed a minimum of 15 units of work are eligible for admission.

INFORMATION:—For catalogue or detailed information write to the Registrar, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

of Missouri

The College—JEFFERSON CITY
Liberal Arts
Teacher Training
Mechanic Arts
Business Administration
Home Economics
Agriculture
The School of Law—SAINT LOUIS
The Graduate School—JEFFERSON CITY

1866 Seventy-fifth Anniversary Year 1941

For Information Write

THE REGISTRAR
Lincoln University
Jefferson City Missouri

Atlanta University

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Offering Work Leading to the Master's Degree

School of Library Service

Class A Rating with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States

For Bulletin, Address THE REGISTRAR

THE Y. W. C. A. TRADE SCHOOL

Complete Courses Leading to Diploma or Certificate in

SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS SCHOOL
(Registered by New York State Board of Regents)

DRESSMAKING and DESIGNING SCHOOL
Fancy Pressing and Machine Pressing
Garment Machine Operation
Millinery, French Flowermaking

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT SCHOOL

SCHOOL for PRACTICAL NURSES
(Approved by New York State Department of Education)

BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOL
Offered as full-time or part-time day or evening or as short unit courses

179 W. 137th Street New York, N. Y.
AUdubon 3-2777

CHARLES L. MAXEY, Jr. & CO.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL AND STUDIO

Accountancy, Mathematics, Business, Etc.

We specialize in opening, closing and auditing books of corporations as well as making income tax reports. We have a highly trained force of teachers and accountants to look after the interests of correspondence students.

85 West 118th St., New York City MOnument 2-3488

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Dental Hygiene and Nurse Training

For information write

The Registrar, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee

1867 1941

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Located in the Nation's Capital
A Complete Education on One Campus, Graduate and Professional

College of Liberal Arts
Graduate School
School of Music
School of Law
College of Medicine
Summer School
School of Engineering and Architecture
College of Pharmacy
College of Dentistry
School of Religion
FULLY ACCREDITED

National Defense Courses Under Supervision of United States Office of Education *(Free)*

ATHLETICS • R.O.T.C.
STUDENT GOVERNMENT • DEBATING

259 Teachers—2,623 Students
11,102 Alumni—26 Buildings

REGISTRATION SECOND SEMESTER, JANUARY 28, 1942

SUMMER SESSION
JUNE 30 TO AUGUST 8, 1942

For Permit to Register Write

THE REGISTRAR,
Howard University, Washington, D.C.

DILLARD UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS

An Institution for Men and Women Who Desire To Learn and to Lead—to Learn With Thoroughness and to Lead With Wisdom and Understanding
For Information address
THE REGISTRAR

LEMOYNE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

GRADE "A"

Seeks to Understand and Achieve

1. Economic Security
2. Personal and Public Health
3. Home-making arts
4. Effective Citizenship
5. Wholesome Recreation
6. Meaningful Religion

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Accredited Theological School for Training Negro Ministers

Willis J. King, President
Atlanta, Georgia

THE CRISIS—$1.50 A YEAR
AN IDEAL BIRTHDAY GIFT

duce beef, ham, bacon, chickens, eggs, milk, cheese, butter, fruits, and vegetables in increasing number.

Unprecedented in Tidewater, Virginia, is the selection of students from Hampton's fine arts unit to paint murals for an army recreation center at Fort Eustis, Va. The center seats 1,200 persons and the murals consist of 14 panels, four by nine feet in size.

Robert Ogden Purves, Vice-president and Treasurer of the Institute tendered his resignation, which has been regretfully accepted.

Irvin C. Anderson, a student in the Hampton trade school in 1933–34, died in action at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. He was in the U. S Navy.

The Board of Trustees has authorized President MacLean's program of complete reorganization to gear the college to the national defense effort.

Shaw University has reorganized its program to give its greatest support to the U. S. defense program in preserving morale, conserving materials, promoting safety, and in supervising the enlisting and cooperating with the selective service regulations, according to President Robert P. Daniel.

Shaw's department of religious promotion has planned nine institutes for the first quarter of 1942 among the various Baptist district associations. Courses will include Christian Stewardship, Baptist History and Prophets, the Local Church, Christian Ethics, the Rural Pastorate, Financing the Kingdom, Old Testament Biographies, the Life of Christ, Sermon Preparation, and Bible Origins.

Walter Deane Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of **Lincoln University** in Chester County, Pa., on Feb. 4, 1942. Mr. Fuller was born in Iowa, and educated in the Norwich (Conn.) Academy and in technical evening and correspondence schools. He has been in the publishing business since 1904, when he started as salesman for the Butterick Publishing Co. He is a bank director and insurance trustee, and holds many other important positions in the business

1866 1940

RUST COLLEGE

POLICY—Co-Educational.
COURSES—Quarter-hour credit system. Liberal Arts, Elementary and Advanced Courses in Education, Pre-Medical, Home Economics, Music and Business.
FACULTY—University trained.

For further information write:

L. M. McCoy, President
Holly Springs, Mississippi

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL for TEACHERS

A STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
CHEYNEY, PA.

A Pennsylvania State Teachers College offering professional courses as follows:
Two-Year Curriculum: Primary, Intermediate-State Certificates.
Four-Year Curriculum: Elementary Education-B. S. Degree.
Four-Year Curriculum: Home Economics - B. S. Degree.
Four-Year Curriculum: Industrial Arts-B. S. Degree.
Tuition Free to Residents of Pennsylvania
Graduation from a standard four year high school required for admission
For further information and catalog write to
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, *President*
CHEYNEY, PA.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Approved by

College and University Council of Penna. American Medical Society and Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

For complete information write

REGISTRAR
Lincoln University, Chester Co., Penna.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, North Carolina
(Under Presbyterian Auspices)

Co-educational Institution of High Rating

2 UNITS

College of Liberal Arts
Theological Seminary

Highly Trained Faculty and First Class Equipment

For information write
H. L. McCRORY . . . . . *President*

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

A college accredited by the Southern Association of colleges and secondary schools of the Southern States with curricula designed to prepare students to meet the vocational and social needs of successful living. Courses Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science Are Offered in the Following Schools and Departments of Instruction

Agriculture
Commercial Dietetics
Education
Home Economics
Institutional Management
Physical Education
Mechanical Industries

Complete Courses Leading to Certificates and Diplomas in Commercial Dietetics and Special Trade Courses for Men and Women

Approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority to Offer Vocational Flight Training. An efficient Placement Service That Has Been Highly Successful in Getting Jobs for Tuskegee Graduates

F. D. PATTERSON, President

For information address: THE REGISTRAR
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL & NORMAL COLLEGE

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Courses leading to A.B. or B.S.

Competent Faculty *Excellent Facilities*

J. B. WATSON, President

NEXT MONTH!

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

A PICTORIAL DISPLAY
of Businesses, Homes, Churches and Personalities

world. He is deeply interested in Negro Education.

Morehouse College observed its Diamond Jubilee on February 13–18, with ceremonies befitting the completion of seventy-five years of Negro education.

On the cover of "Missions," international Baptist magazine, February issue, appeared the photograph of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse, who contributed a 1500-word article entitled "Yesterday and Tomorrow in Negro Leadership" appearing in the magazine.

President John W. Davis of **West Virginia State College** has been appointed to the U. S. Office of Education wartime Commission. Prof. James C. Evans, director of Trade and Technical Education, has been appointed to the Labor Training Division of Production Management.

Bennett College will sponsor its sixteenth annual Home-Making Institute March 16–22. As usual, teachers, students and community families will participate. The theme will be "The Home and Civilian Defense."

Bennett is now broadcasting a series of religious radio programs from the new Annie Merner Pfeiffer chapel of the college each Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 3:15. They are carried over the CBS network in North Carolina, through the courtesy of Station WBIG in Greensboro. Dean Virginia L. Simmons of Bennett is in charge of the services. Student singers and readers participate.

Courses during the current semester at Bennett are adapted to war needs.

A window for the sale of defense stamps has been opened on the campus of **Wiley College** by arrangement with the Marshall, Texas, postoffice.

Mrs. G. H. Mason, head librarian, has been loaned to the government to serve as principal librarian at Camp Claiborne.

H. J. Mason has been named member of a general committee appointed by the council of heads of major Negro organizations in Texas which met in Dallas recently to map out plans for the equalization of educational opportunities for Negroes in Texas.

J. LANG KERSHAW

Mr. Kershaw, South Florida Advertising Representative, wishes to thank all persons who helped to make this Miami Pictorial Number of the CRISIS a success

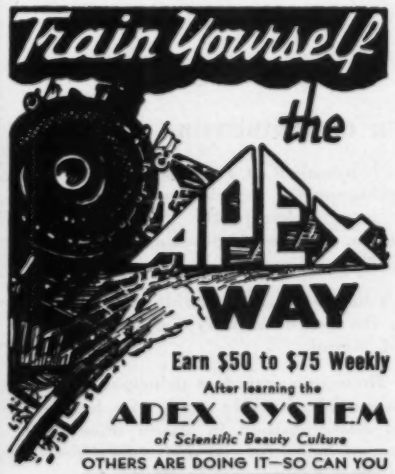
Just a *FEW* copies left

THE FEBRUARY CRISIS

"THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY"

20 PAGES • OF PICTURES—ALL BRANCHES OF SERVICE

15 Cents a Copy **$1.50 a Year**



Earn $50 to $75 Weekly

After learning the

APEX SYSTEM

of Scientific Beauty Culture

OTHERS ARE DOING IT—SO CAN YOU

YOUR success in life depends upon your own efforts, you have the ability to make an independent living, so here is your opportunity, take immediate advantage of it.

COST OF COURSE REASONABLE — SMALL DOWN PAYMENT — BALANCE WEEKLY — APEX COLLEGE DIPLOMAS AWARDED

APEX BEAUTY COLLEGE

New York Philadelphia Chicago Richmond Baltimore Washington Atlantic City Brooklyn Newark Atlanta

For further information write

Apex College, 200 W. 135th St., New York City

REGISTER NOW!

INSURE WITH NEGRO COMPANIES

They Provide: SECURITY for Loved Ones, JOBS for Trained Negroes and ECONOMIC POWER for the Group

The National Negro Insurance Association reported for 1940:

—Assets of $23,470,225.63
—Income of $14,297,920.38
—Insurance in force: $303,972,207.58
—Policies in force: 1,826,647
—Employment: 10,000 Negroes

PLAY SAFE—*Insure with* THESE *Companies*

GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Old Line Legal Reserve Company)
CALIFORNIA and ILLINOIS
Wm. Nickerson, Jr., President
Geo. A. Beavers, Jr., Vice President
N. O. Houston, Secretary-Treasurer

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.
Home Office: 3501 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
Agents Wanted in: Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.
Increase Employment by Insuring With Us

MAMMOTH LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
608 W. Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky
Twenty-six (26) years of unselfish service to the people of Kentucky, Indiana & Ohio

BUILDING FOR YOUTH
An Institution of Life Insurance
Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Co.
Chas. H. Mahoney, President Louis C. Blount, Secretary
Home Office—DETROIT, MICHIGAN

YOU CANNOT FORETELL THE FUTURE!
Just one day offers too much chance if you are not insured. Adequate insurance is an investment in peace of mind. Consult us regarding your insurance needs.
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company
C. C. Spaulding, President Durham, North Carolina

Advertise to a *Selected Clientele* in THE CRISIS

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A Record of the Darker Races

Editor: Roy Wilkins *Business Manager:* George S. Schuyler

Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allen Neilson, Walter White, Carl Murphy, John Hammond.

Volume 49, No. 3 *Whole No. 375*

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1942

COVER Page

Miss Hazel Geraldine Griffin, winner of the popularity contest for the title of "Miss Miami." See page 99.

EDITORIALS 79

THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN IN SOUTH AFRICA
By George Padmore..... 80

THE GROWTH OF COLORED MIAMI
By Charles S. Thompson..... 83

NEGRO YOUTH LOOKS AT MIAMI
By Mercedes H. Byron..... 84

THE PROFESSIONS IN MIAMI
By L. E. Thomas..... 85

NEGRO BRANCH YWCA..... 86

MIAMI LIBERTY SQUARE PROJECT
By James E. Scott.....87–89

SOCIETY IN MIAMI
By Marie M. White..... 90

EDUCATION IN MIAMI
By Willie Mae Rolfe Murray..... 91

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH..... 93

NEGRO LABOR IN MIAMI
By Judge Henderson..... 95

NIGHT LIFE IN MIAMI
By Stanley Ivern Sweeting..... 97

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT
News from the branches and youth councils.100–102

The Crisis *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15¢ *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* The Crisis *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910. *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

The contents of The Crisis *are copyrighted. Copyright* 1942 *by The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. All rights reserved.*

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED WITH THIS COPY, SEND IT TO A BOY IN CAMP

NEXT MONTH

Arthur B. Spingarn's annual appraisal of books written by Negro authors during the year 1941 which was not carried in its usual spot in the February number because of the special Army issue, will appear in April.

There will be also the first of a series of three articles by Professor James V. Herring of Washington, D. C., entitled "The American Negro As Craftsman and Artist."

In addition there will be a special ten page section on Negro Life in Palm Beach, Florida.

•

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Judge Henderson is president of The Miami Local of the International Longshoreman's Association. Miss Willie Mae Rolfe Murray is a teacher in the Phyllis Wheatley School, Miami, Florida. Stanley I. Sweeting is columnist on the staff of The Miami Times.

L. E. Thomas is a member of the Florida and Michigan bars and serves on the Negro Advisory Committee to the City Commission of Miami.

Charles Sumner Thompson served as principal of three high schools over a period of twelve years. He has been engaged in the real estate business in Miami since 1910, has served as director of music for city and federal project and twice as U. S. Census Enumerator in Miami.

Miss Marie M. White is active in civic and religious groups in Miami. Mercedes H. Byron, age 16, of 1729 N. W. 6th Avenue, Miami, Florida, is in the twelfth grade at Booker T. Washington high school.

James E. Scott is manager of the Liberty Square housing project.

•

Editorials

Good News From Mississippi

THE Mississippi supreme court handed down a decision on February 9, 1942, which will go far toward convincing Negro Americans that there is some hope of securing justice in the most difficult of cases—those involving a charge of rape on a white woman by a Negro man. The court reversed a conviction of one Willie Upton, convicted and sentenced to death for alleged rape upon a 15-year-old white girl.

The opinion of the state's highest court held:

"It is true that a conviction for rape may rest upon the uncorroborated testimony of the person raped, but it should always be scrutinized with caution. . . . Without setting forth the testimony of the prosecutrix, to do which would serve no necessary purpose, it will be sufficient to say that . . . whether 'a reasonable man engaged in a search for truth, uninfluenced by improper motives or consideration' could safely accept or act on her evidence is so doubtful that another jury should pass thereon."

This magazine has had many harsh words for Mississippi in her actions upon the so-called race problem. We submit, however, that as a beginning for 1942, there could hardly be a more encouraging sign on the race relations front than this decision of Mississippi's highest court. Here is a case touching upon the most tender subject in the feelings and hearts of southern white people. It cannot be denied that the general practice has been to believe *any* white woman who makes such a charge against *any* Negro man. That the Mississippi supreme court has seen fit to consider the merits of the case, rather than the color of the persons involved, is evidence that America is making progress toward the goal of justice for all.

Memorandum

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CABINET OFFICERS, DEPARTMENT HEADS, BUREAU CHIEFS, SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN: the lynching of a Negro, Cleo Wright, during the Sunday worship hour January 25 in Sikeston, Mo., will not help the thirteen million Negro American citizens to "Remember Pearl Harbor."

This lynching will not reassure our jittery part-white Latin American and South American neighbor nations.

This lynching will aid Japanese propaganda to the colored peoples of the Far East.

America may have to choose between having her Sikestons and winning the war.

Yes, Negroes Know the Issues of War

IN his speech, February 11, to the annual dinner meeting of the National Urban League in New York, Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington, stated that no one could tell him American Negroes do not understand the clear issues involved in the war. Negroes, he said, understand the difference between slavery and freedom, and, therefore, can be depended upon to join all other Americans in a mighty, united effort to win the war.

Someone should have told Mr. MacLeish in advance that in his dinner audience and in his radio audience would be Negroes who understand only too clearly what the war issues *are declared to be*. What these colored Americans and their friends wanted to hear from Mr. MacLeish was some assertion indicating that white Americans understand the war issues and are prepared to fight, without equivocation, for freedom for all people.

This is the assurance—backed up by action—for which colored people in America and elsewhere over the globe have been waiting. Instead of giving some indication of an awareness of the situation, Mr. MacLeish produced an old theme which left his audience cold. The OFF director passed off the treatment accorded Negro Americans with a slight reference to the imperfections of democracy.

Of course on a direct issue of fighting or refusing to fight this war, Negroes will fight. Of course this is their native country, and they are going to defend it. Of course, as between Hitler and Roosevelt, they will take Roosevelt. Millions of Britons will do the same for their country and its leaders. But the point is that these Negroes and these millions of colored peoples in other lands under the rule of the democracies, and these millions of underprivileged whites in this land and in the British Empire want to be assured by deeds as well as by words that this war is "the real McCoy" for freedom, and not a fake. They do not want to fight to maintain the status quo. They do not want to come back to the same old world of the 1930s. Fight and die? Yes, cheerfully and bravely, but for *something*, not for platitudes.

Mr. MacLeish ought to know that no audience of American Negroes in 1942 regards lynching as a mere "imperfection" in the democratic process. They do not regard the rebuffs of enlistment offices, the refusals of employment in the "arsenal of democracy," and the daily humiliations based upon skin color as mere "imperfections."

Until the government gives some sign by affirmative action that it is sincerely attacking these conditions with more than token efforts, Negro Americans cannot be blamed if they do not jump up and crack their heels together over the "war for democracy."

Air Cadet Quota Weakens America

IF the point was not clear before, the war in the Southwestern Pacific has certainly demonstrated unanswerably that air striking power is necessary to victory. We must have air superiority to win. President Roosevelt has called for 185,000 warplanes. Secretary Stimson has announced that the Army Air Force will be enlarged to two million men. Yet, in the face of all this, Negro candidates for training as Army air corps cadets are being held to a tiny quota system which will produce, it is estimated, less than 70 pilots a year. Both the Germans and the Japanese are fighting this war "for keeps" with every resource at their command. America cannot do less and come out winner. The quota system for Negro air cadets should be lifted by the War department.

Abolish the Poll Tax

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT took a few minutes in one of his recent press conferences to deliver a condemnation of the poll tax which prospective voters in eight states must pay. Mr. Roosevelt's comments followed the revelation that the Farm Security Administration had been allowing for poll taxes in its loans to farmers in the southern poll tax states. On the heels of the President's remarks it was announced that Senator Claude Pepper's bill to abolish the poll tax (S. 1280) will be called up for a committee hearing March 12. Write or wire your senator urging him to support legislation to wipe out the tax which now keeps millions of white and Negro voters from the ballot box.

The Black Man's Burden in South Africa

By George Padmore

GERMANY and her Axis partners —Italy and Japan—are trying to impose their imperialistic aims upon the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa, with tanks and dive bombers. These are all spectacular dramas. They engage the attention of the world to the exclusion of equally sinister plans of territorial expansion within the British Empire.

Imperialistic urges and fascist proclivities are not confined, however, to Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese militarists. Not so dramatically manifested, they are, nevertheless, equally rampant among British crypto-fascists in Southern Africa. By paying lip-service to humanitarian ideals of democracy and self-determination, General Smuts (who once insulted Negroes in New York) is able to mask the real aims of the white ruling obligarchy. The mine-owners and big agrarians are interested in "the war for democracy" only in so far as it will enable them to advance their own imperialistic schemes, at the expense of the blacks.

About this, let us have no illusions. Even before the war white industrialists, mine and plantation owners, with the endorsement of General Hertzog and the ex-Minister of Defense, Oswald Pirow, who is now openly supporting Hitler's "New Order," were demanding territorial expansion. Having acquired the former German colony of South-West Africa as a mandate after the World War I, they were clamouring for the annexation of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland—the last native territories in Southern Africa under British imperial protection. Their *lebensraum* now includes Abyssinia!

Abyssinia the Pawn

"This is a matter over which the Union is very closely concerned," writes the Johannesburg *Forum*. "Not only have our soldiers earned the right of a big say in the future of Abyssinia, but political and strategic considerations on the African continent demand that the Union Government should be consulted at every stage. . . .

"Both the Union and Rhodesia are entitled to have their just say in the post-war reconstruction of this continent, and they certainly do not mean to be overlooked when a settlement has to be made in Abyssinia."

This is certainly an ambitious demand!

This picture of British treatment of African natives is particularly timely in view of the world wide war "for democracy."

But if South Africa is going to base her territorial claims on the fact that a few thousand white men from the Union took part in the Abyssinian campaign against the Italians, then what about the colored troops that fought in East Africa? Surely the Indians, Nigerians, Gold Coasters, Kenyans, Nyasalanders, Somalis, Free French Senegalese, etc., have as much right to claim part of the loot as these negalomaniac South African freebooters—what a preposterous line of argument!

But what about the people most concerned in deciding their own future—the Abyssinians? It will be interesting to know how the white South Africans and Rhodesians intend to satisfy their territorial ambitions in the light of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, *"they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."*

In South Africa and Rhodesia, the black people have as much voice in their Governments as the Jews in that of the Third Reich. And the Abyssinians certainly have no desire to enjoy the blessings of the Union's "Native Policy." Never were so many oppressed so much by so few as in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesia's Claims

Addressing a party rally of the United Congress (the Rhodesian Tories) in Salisbury on August 5, 1941, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, demanded more "living space" for the 60,000 white British settlers. This is to be satisfied not only at the expense of the natives of Southern Rhodesia, but the neighboring colonies of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Prime Minister (who was knighted by King George VI a few months ago) expressed the hope that the Churchill government would allow him to annex these territories before the end of the war. The Africans have the same loathing for Huggins and his "Native Policy" as Jews have for Hitler and his "National Socialism."

Professor J. B. S. Haldane, the distinguished English scientist, recently asserted that he would rather be a Jew in Berlin than a Negro in South Africa. I can well believe him. It is no exaggeration to say that Hitler and his Gestapo sadists are merely applying, with the usual Germanic efficiency, in Poland and other conquered countries, colonial practices borrowed lock, stock and barrel from the British in Southern Africa.

An Economic Problem

Apart from the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia is the only "self-governing" territory on the African continent. This country, which is more than three times the size of England, is exploited by 60,000 settlers predominantly Anglo-Saxon stock. The reason I emphasize this point at the outset is because it is the practice of apologists for British Imperialism to assert that the fascist conditions under which the native races in Southern Africa live are due entirely to the predominant Boer or Dutch elements in the Union. Nonsense!

As I have always maintained, the problems of imperialism may be complicated by racial and religious factors, but they remain fundamentally economic. To blame the Dutch settlers alone is not only stupid, but dishonest. Are the Dutch responsible for the "native policy" in Kenya? And the color bar practices in other parts of the Empire, and even in Great Britain? These Dutch or Boers have absolutely nothing to do with the government of Southern Rhodesia, which is entirely under Englishmen. Moreover, all legislation affecting Africans enacted by the Rhodesian Parliament must first receive the endorsement of the British Parliament before it becomes law.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of British Socialists, Liberals, and other so-called progressives, give so little attention to colonial affairs that "foreigners" are inclined to consider them hypocritical when they protest against the behavior of the fascist dictators. Honestly, how can white folk, for example, denounce Japanese imperialism in China and Indo-China and at the same time justify, and even defend, British imperialism in India and Dutch imperialism in the East Indies?

No! We must be honest with ourselves. If imperialism is bad for a yellow power to practice, then it must equally be bad for white ones. We must either be imperialists or anti-imperialists. We cannot be one thing when it serves the interest of "our" rulers and the opposite when it does not. This kind of political dishonesty, however, is widespread among the intellectuals on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Conquest of Rhodesia

The story of the conquest of Rhodesia by Cecil Rhodes and the British South African Company at the close of the last century is one of the blackest pages in the dark history of British imperialism. The treachery and deception practiced by Rhodes and his factotums, Rudd, Maguire, Thompson, and the missionary, J. S. Moffat, in their dealings with the Matabeles, and their chief, Lo Bengula, if paralleled, have never been surpassed.

After the Matabele war of 1893, Rhodesia was administered by the South Africa Company till 1923, when it was formally taken over by the Imperial Government and authority vested in the British settlers—mine owners farmers and traders.

For ceding its sovereignty, the South Africa Company received £3,750,000 compensation and was allowed to retain ownership of 10,195,000 acres of land, including mineral rights. At that time the assets of the company were over seven million pounds. In addition, it holds 1,599,051 one-pound shares in the Rhodesia railways and 700,000 acres of land in Bechuanaland. It will also derive half of the revenue secured from the sale of land in Northern Rhodesia until 1965! In 1933 the company sold its rights to the settlers' government for the sum of two million pounds. Although the South Africa Company has relinquished its administration of the imperial legacy of Rhodes, it is still the most powerful economic and political power in this part of Africa.

The British immigrants having secured self-government on October 1, 1923, immediately started to use South African methods in dealing with the million and a quarter Africans living within the borders of Southern Rhodesia.

This native policy was outlined to the Colonial Overseas League in London on July 12, 1934, by Sir Godfrey Huggins, who combines the office of Minister of Native Affairs with that of the Premiership. He declared, "It was time for people in England to realize that the white man in Africa was not prepared and never will be prepared to accept the African as an equal, socially or politically."

To enforce this Nazi doctrine, the first thing the settlers did was to segregate the Africans in Reserves, as Hitler does to the Poles and Jews in Eastern Europe. The first Government Land Commission was set up in 1925 to take stock of the amount of land then held by Europeans and Africans. The recommendations, based upon the same principles as the Native Lands Act of the Union and the notorious Native Service Contract Act. were adopted and embodied in a law known as the Lands Apportionment Act of 1930. Under the terms of the amended act, Africans will be prohibited from buying or renting land except in certain reserved areas after 1942.

Native Reserves

The overwhelming majority of natives are concentrated in two reserves—Matebeland and Mashonaland—black areas corresponding to the Transkei and Ciskei in the Cape Province of the South African Union. The Rhodesian areas, however, are infested with tsetse fly. They are, for the most part, waterless and far removed from modern transport facilities. Consequently, natives inhabiting such districts have no means of marketing their crops. It is estimated that less than 10 per cent of railway mileage passes through these native reserves.

European settlers, on the other hand, not only own the best land, but are provided with every facility by the Government—which they control—to cultivate maize and tobacco and market them locally and abroad.

Commenting on these discriminatory practices, Professor Leonard Barnes, of Liverpool university, says in his book, *Empire or Democracy,* (p. 183):

"The most important agricultural produce of Southern Rhodesia is maize. Maize has been the staple food of the people for three centuries. Today it is grown for export as well, mainly by Europeans, employing African laborers at about 6d a day or less, on land that once belonged to the laborers.

"Since 1931 a Maize Control Scheme has been in operation which provides that the price of maize inside Southern Rhodesia shall be much higher than the world prices. It works out this way, that about two-thirds of the whole maize crop is sold for internal consumption at about double the price the other third fetches in the export market. With such an arrangement the vital question clearly is which of the people with maize to sell are to get the higher price, and which the lower.

"The short answer is that the law makes two provisions on this point. First, the bulk of the maize grown by the handful of European farmers shall get the higher price. Second, that Africans must sell at least 75 per cent of their output at the lower price."

Professor Barnes adds, "The Colonial Office has recently extended the same type of scheme to Northern Rhodesia."

The distribution of land in Southern Rhodesia originally allotted the million and a quarter Africans about 29 million acres; while 60,000 Europeans received some 50 million acres. The Africans are so congested in the reserves that the Government has recently decided to make some adjustments. It has added 7,465,000 acres to the native reserves, at the same time setting aside 34,966,000 acres for the exclusive use of present and future white settlers.

Under the Squatters' Ordinance, the native has to work 180 days for the white landlord. If he leaves the farm without permission from his master, the African is not only liable for criminal prosecution as a runaway, but the settler can hold the man's family as hostages until he surrenders. Because of the security which the employment of a native's family insures, most white landlords encourage the Africans to bring their families along with them from the reserves.

Racial Segregation

The Rhodesians are trying to go one better than their South African neighbors in the application of racial segregation. Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Carbutt, a former Chief Native Commissioner, has drawn up a plan whereby all Africans will be forcibly removed from acres in proximity to white communities and settled in a sort of black belt, or exclusive "African State," north of the Zambesi. According to the ingenious author, Southern Rhodesia would then become "completely a white man's country." The project has the endorsement of the Prime Minister. Addressing a meeting of settlers at Bulawayo on March 30, 1938, Sir Godfrey Huggins declared: "While there was yet time and space, the country must be divided into separate white and black areas. In the black areas natives would be allowed to rise to any positions they are capable of and would be protected from white competition.

"In the white areas the native would be welcomed, but on the understanding that he merely assist and not compete with the white man. Nation education should be by missions and not by the state till natives had a background of Christianity."

Taxes and Labor

Every African living within Southern Rhodesia has to pay poll tax to the amount of about 20 shillings (about $5) per annum, plus ten shillings (about $2.50) for a wife and five shillings

(about $1.25) for a dog! Failure to pay tax money within a month after it is due makes the defaulter liable to a fine of £10 (about $50) or three months' imprisonment.

All Africans born outside Southern Rhodesia must on entering the country first obtain permission to do so from the Native Affairs Department. Having secured an entry permit, the "foreigner" is allowed thirty days to find a job. In the event of his failing to do so he can be arrested as a vagrant and thrown into prison or deported.

He usually finds employment, however, for there is a great demand for such "foreign" labor, which is even cheaper than the indigenous kind. All European employers must endorse the native's labor certificate, stating the term of his contract and the amount of wages he is supposed to receive. The holder of such a document must produce it whenever demanded by one in authority. If an African leaves his employment without his document being endorsed he can be fined £10—more than two years' wages—or imprisoned for a period of up to two years.

During 1939 the total number of prosecutions under the Native Pass Laws and other racial regulations were 59,923, an increase over the figure of 52,666 in the previous year. Defaulters are hired to employers and the amount of tax due to the government is deducted from their wages. In this way the state secures a part of its revenue and provides labor for the landlords and mining companies.

The authorities are determined to turn the Africans into a nation of criminals.

British Taught Hitler Racism

The treatment meted out to these defenseless Africans shows that British imperialists can also behave like German Nazis when they lord it over a subject race.

The totalitarian regimes applied to the blacks (and to them only) in territories like the Union and Southern Rhodesia were in existence long before Hitler began to institute similar methods in Europe. Hitler not only copied from British colonial practices, but also largely borrowed the theoretical foundation for his racial philosophy from the writings of the eminent English publicist, Houston Stuart Chamberlin, author of *The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century*.

Is it any wonder that the Fuehrer has expressed in *Mein Kampf* great admiration for the British Empire? Hitler has certainly learned much from the British imperialists, especially those who have settled in the colonies.

The extent to which reaction has triumphed in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia is best shown by examining the character of legislation enacted in recent years by the Rhodesian government.

On the initiative of certain missionary societies, an ordinance under the title of the Preacher's Bill was in 1936 presented to the legislative assembly, composed entirely of whites. Articles four and five of the bill recommended that:

"Wherever three or four natives are gathered together and conduct a religious service in the presence of a fourth native, which is either of a religious character or instruction in religion, the person conducting it will be liable to both fine and imprisonment unless he is in possession of a certificate granted either by the Native Commissioner or a missionary."

Like true Pharisees, these are the people who are forever talking about religious freedom! Freedom for themselves, not the blacks.

When the text of the bill came before the House of Commons for imperial assent, M.P.'s attacked it so violently that Malcolm McDonald, who was then Dominions Secretary, was forced to reject these discriminating clauses. For, had Parliament agreed to what the white Rhodesians were demanding, an African father reading the Bible to his family would technically be committing a criminal offense! And, as I said, the bill was sponsored by so-called Christian missionaries!

What was the reason for this un-Christian conduct? To prevent their black converts from organizing churches, independent of white control. Because of the racial attitude of the overwhelming majority of European "Christians" to Africans, many natives who have embraced Christianity have organized a distinct African church under their own management.

The Dutch Reformed Church, for example refused to participate in the World Sunday School Convention held in South Africa in July, 1940, on the ground that it is against their racial principles for white and black to associate on the basis of "equality even in the presence of God."

While opposed to "social equality" with non-Europeans, these men-of-God still want to control all religious activities among Africans.

Finger Print Passes

This particular bill was defeated thanks to the opposition in the House of Commons, but other racial regulations which have had the most disastrous effect for the Africans were enacted. About the same time as the Preachers Bill was presented, the Rhodesian Parliament passed an amendment to the Native Pass Consolidation Ordinance, which received the approval of the Dominions Office in London. This act provides for the tightening up of control over the movements of Africans, as also do the Native Registration Act of 1936 and the Native Urban Location Ordinance. These regulations correspond to curfew and martial law established in the Nazi-occupied countries in Europe.

Any African, for example, living in a reserve area, but wishing to move into a Location or native ghetto, must first have his fingerprints taken and comply with other identification formalities, after which he is granted a special permit by the European Location Superintendent entitling him to enter the ghetto for a certain period.

Unlike the Poles and Jews in Poland, the Africans are not forced to wear any distinguishing badges on their arms. The color of their skin is a sufficient badge of servitude!

Africans living permanently in townships and European districts must observe curfew regulations. They are not allowed to be outside prescribed areas between nine p.m. and five a.m., without a special pass from the authorities. If an African not permanently residing in a Location sleeps in a tenement (which, incidentally, are built by white labor under the industrial color-bar regulations) the person giving such hospitality is liable to imprisonment on a charge of "harboring," unless permission was previously obtained.

Demand for Cheap Labor

The question of *lebensraum* for the 60,000 British settlers in Rhodesia was raised about the same time that Hitler was demanding more "living space" for the German Herrenvolk.

And the Imperial Government was adopting the same appeasement policy with Huggins as with Hitler. While Chamberlain was selling out the Czechs at Munich, a Royal Commission, headed by Lord Bledisloe, was dispatched to South Africa "to inquire and report into the question of amalgamating the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland."

Fortunately, for the blacks, the war intervened before a deal could be fixed up between Whitehall and the imperialists in Southern Rhodesia. The Imperial Government is afraid that any surrender at this time might incite the natives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to open rebellion, for the Africans in these countries told Lord Bledisloe and his colleagues that they don't want to have anything to do with "Fuehrer" Huggins and his fascist regime. Their conditions are already bad enough, but Southern Rhodesia is no

(*Continued on page* 102)

The Growth of Colored Miami

By Chas. S. Thompson

Miami (Sweet Water) was the name given by Seminole Indians to a small stream of water flowing into Biscayne Bay from the Everglades. When Henry M. Flagler, builder of the Florida East Coast Railway System, brought the road as far south as West Palm Beach, he halted the work there temporarily for the purpose of constructing hotels for the accommodation of tourists. Large numbers of colored workmen, skilled and un-skilled, were employed in this work. Added to these were hundreds of laborers, many foremen and contractors, all colored, who built the railroad to West Palm Beach, making a sizable community of colored people in south Florida. Having completed his building program at Palm Beach, Mr. Flagler had his railroad survey completed to a spot of land at the mouth of the Miami River, and named it Miami.

Anticipating a tourist city similar to Palm Beach, Mr. Flagler sent his colored workmen and their foremen ahead of the railroad construction to build hotels and cottages for the accommodation of tourists who would come to Miami as soon as railroad transportation was completed. Bringing their families with them, these colored workmen,—carpenters, plasterers, mortar-mixers—became Miami's first colored settlers. They lived in shacks built of boards from boxes, refuse lumber and whatever material that could be used for building purposes, screened them with netting to keep out mosquitoes that made life miserable, and improvised ways and means by which living conditions were made as comfortable as possible. These shacks were built near the building projects on land owned by Mr. Flagler, for the early white settlers living here had previously homesteaded all nearby land in tracts of 160 acres, and did not care for colored people.

Negro Town Begins

In due time the hotels were completed. Then came the railroad with its hundreds of builders. The Royal Palms Hotel and other hostelries opened for business, tourists in large numbers arrived and the colored people, living in shacks on or about the hotel grounds, had to move. Mr. Flagler convinced the white land owners that colored people are harmless and would be valuable assets to the settlement. They still refused to sell to Negroes, but selected a small parcel of land west of the right of way of the railroad, and along a public road called Cherry Street, cut it up in small lots suitable for shacks, and leased them for $1.00 per month. But the colored people wanted homes. Realizing this fact, the Flagler interest bought a large tract of this homestead property, subdivided it into lots 50 by 150 feet and sold them to colored people for $50.00 per lot, and gave to every religious denomination represented a lot as a church site.

A municipality was necessary to enforce law and order for the protection of the settlers and tourist, but the whites did not have the required number of votes to found a city. Colored men were then encouraged to qualify as voters, which they did, and in 1896 the village of Miami became the city of Miami, Florida. The usual procedure of electing city officers followed. Streets, parks, playgrounds and other city requirements were planned and laid out. Pains were taken to divide or segregate the city. To the whites was given all property on the Bay of Biscayne and on both banks of the tiny Miami River. The colored were alloted property on the west side of the railroad, one settlement several blocks north of the river, and another settlement several blocks south of the river. The plan forbade the whites to live or operate business in the colored section, and the colored to live or operate business in the white section. As pertaining to colored people, the plan is rigidly enforced, but the whites have today many business establishments in colored Miami, some of them very large, but they may not live there. However, the plan lasted long enough to enable colored people to learn to patronize business and professional men and women of their own race, and be proud of them. The result, many a colored Miamian can say today that good can come out of evil.

Bahamans Enter

The rich muck lands of the Everglades were found to be adapted to the growth of many vegetables during the months of winter. The railroad company, hauling freight only one way, offered vegetable seed free to any one who would grow crops of vegetables to be shipped, thereby making a return haul possible. Thousands of acres were planted to tomatoes, beans, peppers, potatoes and other vegetables. Help to harvest these crops became a problem. Efforts to secure the necessary help in Florida and adjoining states having failed, the government was prevailed upon to adjust the immigration laws for the admission of immigrants from the nearby Bahama Islands. The result was a large influx of colored people from the West India Islands, many of whom remained and became American citizens. The housing problem became acute. The homesteaders, convinced that colored people are an asset to any community, began subdividing their lands, and sold lots to colored Miamians for not more than $30.00 per lot, $10.00 cash and the balance at $5.00 per month. The city grew rapidly. Its mild climate, good fishing, good harbor—these and other local advantages contributed largely to its popularity.

Miami is a cosmopolitan city. Colored Miami is none the less so. Here are found peoples from South Africa, central and East Africa, India, South America, Central America, Canada, Bermuda and all the islands of the West Indies, composing a city of about 40,000 colored inhabitants. Being a tourist city colored Miami enjoys benefits coming from 1) America's leading Negro business and professional men and women whose vacation is regarded as incomplete without a stay in the "Magic City." 2) America's leading white men—statesmen, millionaires, educators, business men—most of whom bring their colored help whose intelligence has been keenly sharpened by contact with some of the highly cultured Americans. 3) They are inspired by contact with and help from America's leading sportsmen, society leaders, philanthropists et al who make it possible to see, hear and work with the best the world produces at first hand.

Seventy Churches

In religious and spiritual affairs colored Miami is a bumper. There are 70 churches as follows: A.M.E., 8; African Orthodox, 1; American Catholic, 1; Baptist, 30; Christian, 1; Church of Christ, 2; Church of God, 13;

B. Solomon Funeral Home, 315 N. W. 16th Terrace, Miami, Fla. Telephone 3-1440

Episcopal, 3; Roman Catholic, 2; 7th Day Adventist, 1; Spiritualist, 2; Miscellaneous, 6.

Miami has been very liberal in providing schools for its colored population. The only exception, which is as prevalent among the whites, is that the population increases faster than the authorities can produce school facilities. In the city are 2 senior high schools, 1 junior high, 2 primaries and 3 elementary. Both high schools are accredited and one of them boasts the finest high school building in Florida.

In business colored Miami is excellent. The city directory enumerates the following colored businesses: Barber shops, 18; beer and wine establishments, 27; bar rooms, 2; cleaners and pressers establishments, 26; beauty parlors, 38; confectionery and ice cream, 32; druggists, 3; fish dealers, 14; grocers, 48; garages, 4; gasoline stations, 5; hospitals, 2; hotels, 7; newspapers, 3; photographers, 3; restaurants, 31; real estate, 4; shoe repairers, 7; tailors, 7; funeral homes, 5. Colored Miami has also 3 Federal Housing Projects, a public library, a Social Welfare Department and a City Welfare Home. In social affairs local and federated women's clubs abound. There are Greek letter clubs, college clubs, men's social and business clubs, professional men and women's organizations, colored insurance agencies, secret societies, 2 lawyers, 10 physicians and surgeons, 4 pharmacists, 4 dentists and a host of teachers from the nation's best colleges.

Negro Youth Looks At Miami

By Mercedes H. Byron

Miami—whose growth in the last few years has been phenomenal and rapid enough to be called the "Magic City"; Miami—whose very name bespeaks the intrigue and wonder of the "World's Playground"; Miami—whose location plays a vital part in its beauty; Miami—a grand city, ideally located, marvelously planned, and miraculously developed. . . .

I am a Miamian—young, free, intelligent, personable—but BLACK. And so for me there are two of them—("Amis", I mean)—*Mi*-ami and *Their*-ami. *Their*-ami is the "ami" that I and hundreds, yes, thousands of other boys and girls whose faces, too, are black may see in news reels and colorful advertisements, or as maids, chauffeurs or other servants of men and women who represent any race except Negro Americans—Germans, Japs, Jews, Chinese, Dutchmen, Cubans, Indians, Spaniards—but definitely no American Negro.

Their-ami is the "ami" that the vacationist dreams about—miles and miles of beautiful Atlantic Beach with a background of towering coconut and royal palms, majestic hotels and apartments, attractively furnished and finished. For *Their*-Amians there is beautiful Biscayne Bay, ideal for yachting, fishing sailing, beautiful moonlight rides. It is the "ami" of wide throughfares and avenues, of the renown Orange Bowl Stadium. Yes, *Their*-ami is the "ami" I can only imagine and dream of.

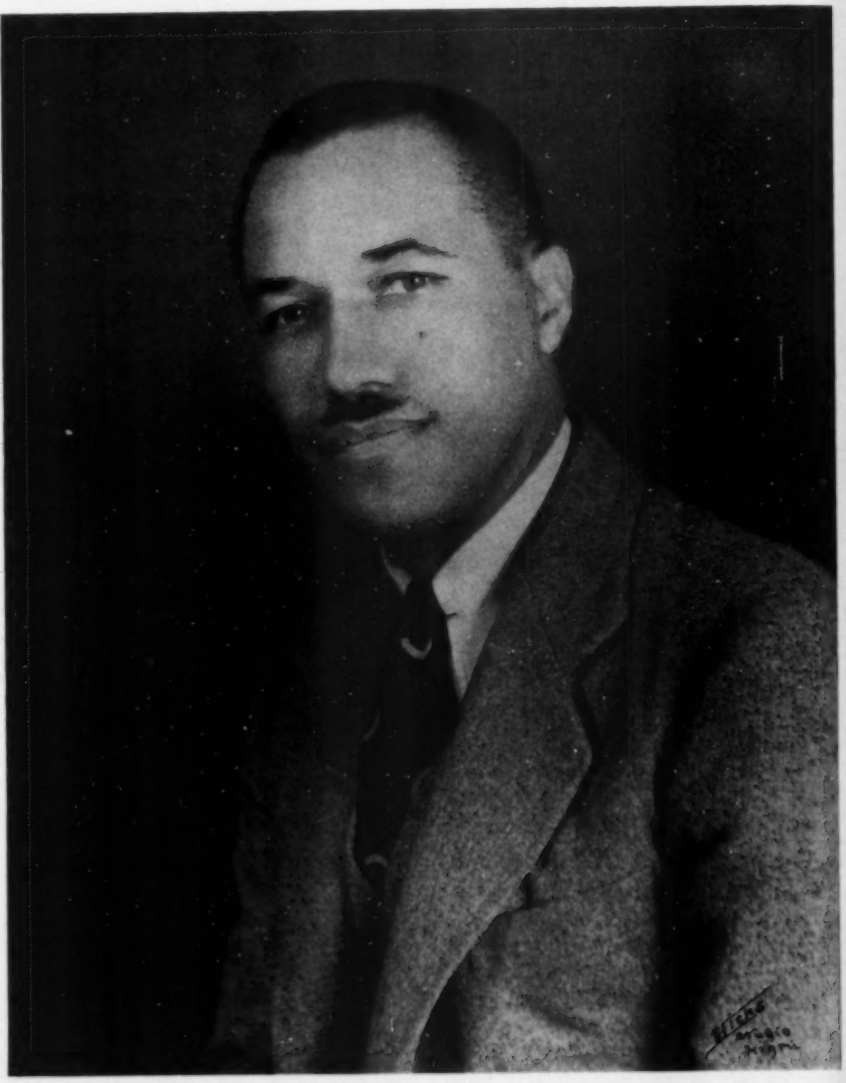
For *Their*-ami, there are numerous hospitals, sanitariums, and agencies which make it possible for "them" to recuperate without clustered or overcrowded conditions. In *Mi*-ami's hospitals, patients are, (figuratively speaking) packed like sardines in a can. It is hardly the Miami that tourists look for.

Looking Forward

*Mi*ami, because my face is black is the Miami I see. I look at it too, only through my mind's eye; for I am young, free intelligent, and as a Negro, I shall be a vital part of our new nation, now engaged in a great war for Democracy's sake—the nation, my brothers and friends will give their lives for. That Miami is a part of that great nation which will enlarge the pattern for the Miami I see. Devoid of Negro slums, housed in the very heart of this great Mecca of American tourists, provided with sidewalks, paved and well lighted streets, completed school buildings, sufficient playgrounds, parks and Civic Centers for our many boys and girls who have from necessity formed habits of prowling and walking the streets night and day in hopes of finding entertainments, the Miami that I see is the Miami of tomorrow!

I have hope, because there is youth—Negro youth. Youth fresh from the various fields of education; youth from fields of music and medicine; youth facing the reality of conflict and disturbances about them, of wars and threats of war, of oppressed nations, races and religious faiths. Here, there is youth—youth who is strong enough to make for himself the privileges of education and the blessed security of work, youth seeking to find a solution for the perplexing problems, seeking inspiration and guidance to build a better Mi-ami in which to live.

Truly the symbol of true Negro Miamian's Unity—its existence between the two railroads—shall, we hope, limit undesirable conditions in a not far distant future, when the democracy for which we are today making sacrifices will have proved its worth.



KELSEY PHARR

Mr. Pharr, one of Miami's most noted citizens, is owner of the Pharr Funeral Home at 1025 N. W. 2nd Avenue, and the Lincoln Memorial Park, the most beautiful Negro-owned cemetery in the South. He is also the owner of extensive realty holdings, but is best known for his many civic interests and numerous philanthropies. No other Miamian is more widely known throughout the nation

West Palm Beach

A PICTORIAL DISPLAY OF BUSINESSES — INSTITUTIONS HOMES — SCHOOLS — SOCIETY

in

THE CRISIS FOR APRIL, 1942

The Professions in Miami

By Attorney L. E. Thomas

We consider ourselves confined here to the allied medical professions and the practice of law. Both fields are of long representation here. The practice of professions began when this was a veritable wilderness and the men who first came were in every sense pioneers. There were no paved streets, scant street lighting, no sewerage, no hospitals, and the opinion of Mr. Justice Taney in the Dred Scott decision was the prevailing attitude, if not the law, when Dr. James Butler and Dr. Culp hung out shingles as the first Negro physicians in Miami. This was prior to 1904 when Dr. S. M. Frazier now dean of the professions entered practice here.

In succession came Dr. W. B. Sawyer, Chief of Staff of Christian Hospital, Dr. A. P. Holly, Dr. H. H. Green, Dr. W. A. Chapman (deceased), Dr. N. R. Benjamin (deceased) and Dr. T. L. Lowrie. Except for a few who came and left after short periods these men composed our medical force up to 1920. Then came Dr. F. D. Mazon, assistant city physician, and Dr. R. B. Ford (both deceased). The number has increased until we have ten active practicing physicians and surgeons. They are: Doctors A. B. Benson, S. M. Frazier, H. H. Green (on leave), A. P. Holly, S. H. Johnson, T. L. Lowrie, R. H. Portier, W. B. Sawyer, C. M. Smith and J. H. Smith. Trained in the best colleges in America they are mostly general practitioners. Doctors Sawyer, C. M. Smith and Benson practice surgery. Dr. Portier is an accomplished anaesthetist. Dr. Johnson is a roentgenologist. He studied radiology in Cook County Hospital and served one year as senior assistant roentgenologist at Provident Hospital in Chicago. He is a member of the American Board of Radiology. He has the most extensive Xray equipment of any private Negro practitioner in the United States. It is the equal of any in private practice in Miami. Dr. Green is a tubercular specialist. He spent two years study of this disease in Chicago hospitals, and two years as resident physician in the Florida State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Orlando. He and Dr. A. J. Kershaw (deceased) were the only Negro specialists in this disease in this area. Dr. S. M. Frazier and Dr. T. L. Lowrie whose combined years of practice total more than sixty years go away each year to take special summer courses to keep abreast of their profession.

Dentists

In dentistry Dr. J. R. Scott was the pioneer. He was followed by Dr. J. E. Emanuel. Upon their deaths Dr. A. W. Goodwin became the dean of that profession. Other practitioners in point of service are: Doctors W. M. Murrell, G. W. Hawkins, I. P. Davis and A. A. Farmer. Dr. I. P. Davis and Dr. G. W. Hawkins provide Xray equipment for the group. The dentists of Miami offer the same type of service with the same modern equipment and methods to be found in any large city. Miami has had one or more Negro dentists since 1910.

Dr. G. P. Lewis, owner and operator of the People's Drug Store, is dean of pharmicists. He operates a complete drug business employing five persons. On the prescription counter he is assisted by Dr. Phillip Dartignier. Dr. E. A. Ward is owner and operator of the Economy Drug Store which we believe is the largest drug store owned by a Negro in Florida. The store employs eight or more persons. He is assisted in pharmacy by Dr. Henrietta Jones. The completeness of the stores run by Dr. Lewis and Dr. Ward make it entirely unnecessary for us to leave our own section to purchase anything sold in drug stores. People's Drug, the older store, has filled more than 40,000 prescriptions since 1925. The stores have the unified support of the doctors and together, it is safe to say, fill more prescriptions in proportion to population than any Negro druggists in the South.

R. E. S. Toomey Esquire, First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Spanish American War Veteran, graduate of Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, began the practice of law in Miami in 1913. He is still here, and in his retiring years can boast of a varied and unique experience at the bar. Too much cannot be said for the courage and foresight of Attorney Toomey in pioneering this field in the practice of law when racial prejudice and bigotry was at its worst. The writer came in 1935 and has been most happy in law practice to this time.

Given Every Courtesy

It is no doubt uppermost in the mind of the reader to inquire what kind of law practice we do, what are our opportunities, and what is the attitude of the bench and bar toward us. When we say practice law in Miami, we do not mean we are glorified Notaries Public with law licenses attached who are confined to "drawing papers" in our offices. We mean the independent practice before the bar in our own rights, matching wits with adversaries and diligently pursuing the rights of clients as counsel and advocate. The writer engages in a higher type of practice than was his privilege in his two years at the Detroit bar, and without the slightest political power or prestige has been treated with greater consideration by the judges of the several courts of record of Miami than he received there. We ask no favors but on the other hand we are unable to say that we recall a single instance in which a judge or juror made our color a part of their judgment or verdict.

The importance of the business we handle is measured chiefly by our ability, diligence, character and the confidence Negroes have in their own. The latter is modified directly and inversely by the former three. Our opportunities are gauged by a population of 40,000 Negroes whose business and property holdings are comparatively high. We have never been refused a courtesy by a white member of the bar or a clerk of court. We use the County Bar Library and none has ever resented our presence. The practice of law in the South throws a Negro among the most highly trained white people in the South. They have intelligence. They are fairly tolerant. However they cling to many of the old southern traditions. It places the burden upon us who dare go to the bar in the South to show such adroitness, preparation, diligence and character that their own intelligence will require them to give us the respect and consideration we desire.

Attorney L. E. Thomas in his office, 1035 N. W. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla.

Girl Reserve Inter-Club Council Members. Seated left to right, Dorothy Johnson, Booker Washington High; Betty Carey, Dorsey High, Treasurer of Council; Rose Sabie, Cocanut Grove High. Standing, Helen Peavy, Coconut Grove High, Secretary of Council; Lucille Davis, Booker T. Washington High; Flossie Dunn, Winner, Miss Coconut Grove Girl Reserve Contest; Mozelle Hall, Booker T. Washington High; and Ella Boston, Booker T. Washington High, President of the Council

Members of the Live Y'ers Club (Industrial) Cabinet of the Miami Negro Branch Y. W. C. A. learning to knit, a club project. Seated left to right, Learline Williams, Sara White, President; Rowena Sweeting, Secretary; Amelia Dames, Chaplain; Addie Seymour, Chairman Social Committee. Standing, Alice Thompson, Treasurer

Negro Branch
Young Women's Christian
Association
1604 N. W. 3rd Avenue
MIAMI,
FLA.

Left: Miss Mildred Jackson, Executive Secretary of the Negro Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, Miami. A graduate of Talladega College, Alabama, and the University of Minnesota, Miss Jackson was formerly teacher of Spanish in the Booker T. Washington High School of Miami. She has also studied at the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. in New York City

Business and Professional Girls Public Affairs Committee work on plans for Nationwide Observance, March 10. Left to right, Joycelyn Burroughs, Secretary; Katie Boyd, Lucille Johnson, Mattie Hanna, Chairman Public Affairs Committee; Louise McQueen, President; Harriett Twine, Treasurer, and Juanita Twine

Members of Y. W. C. A. quintette shown with the Music Director. Left to right, Ruth Gaitor, Clotilda Mackey, Ruby King, Harriett Twine, Eloise Barrett. Rear, Mrs. Florence Moseley, director of Music

Miami's Liberty Square Project

By James E. Scott

"All men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Col. James A. Moss points out that this is the heart and soul of the Constitution of the United States. It is the principle upon which our whole system of government is founded.

"All men are created equal" does not mean that they are born equal mentally, physically, or socially. It means that they are equal in a common humanity, in certain natural rights. Equal in the eyes of the law—entitled to the same opportunities of life, to work, play, love and worship. To live in safe, sanitary and healthful homes.

In spite of our Constitutional and God-given rights, a survey and analysis of Miami's housing for its Negro population proved it to be among the worst conditions of any city in the country. Acres of these sub-standard houses have been and are being destroyed. An article in the May 13, 1939 issue of the Miami *Post* denouncing "Colored town" as Miami's plague spot, stated in part: "In addition, most of these roadways are littered with filth of every description, and flanked by fly-blackened garbage piles, that rotting in sun, waft their unspeakable odors and disease germs throughout the neighborhood and adjoining white sections. In keeping with these deplorable conditions are the Negro homes. For the most part unpainted, filthy and dilapidated, they huddle together in ugly groups, defying every dictate of order and cleanliness. Under these conditions it is not to be expected that healthy, wholesome and happy people will predominate. Instead, social diseases and tuberculosis are health problems out of all proportion to the population."

Then the P. W. A. Housing Division stepped in to rescue the first 243 families from a vicious circle within five minutes walk from the imposing County Courthouse building and City Hall, or ten minutes from swanky Biscayne Boulevard and its skyline hotels and apartments.

Critics Fought Project

Organized efforts of local critics led to a hot and bitter fight which almost killed the project. Expert investigation by government representatives revealed the fact that the claims of the obstructionists were unfounded and that the need for housing for the Negro population of the City of Miami was paramount.

The argument about the site of the project was settled by a purchase of 63 acres of land instead of 20 acres for the immediate need of Liberty Square Project. This gave the Miami project the largest of any of the first group of 13 projects. Coverage by buildings was only eight per cent of the total area, the lowest among these projects. About two-thirds of the area was reserved for future developments. The boundaries of the Liberty Square project are: Northwest 12th Avenue, (East); Northwest 67th Street, (North); Northwest 15th Avenue, (West); and Northwest 62nd Street, (South). The site is located on high ground just inside the city limits. Thus making available to the tenants of Liberty Square all city resources.

The first 243 one and two-story units of the Liberty Square Housing Project were opened for tenancy on the 6th day of February, 1937. The 2, 3, 4, and 5-room houses were filled with people from the overcrowded colored section and each family tried to help the other. They were taught that better homes and environment should make healthier, thriftier and happier people.

A central Community Building with a large social and recreational hall, nursery school, with kitchen and doctor's office and other facilities is the main feature of the project. A Consumers' Cooperative Store, a Federal Credit Union, study classes of many kinds are being conducted for the tenants. The brand of community spirit which would have been impossible and unknown under the old conditions, gives tenants additional values they never have enjoyed before.

The project has grown from 243 units to 973 units under the operation and management of the Housing Authority of the City of Miami. It is the largest project in the South and reputed to be the most beautiful in the country.

Tenants of Liberty Square have excellent environmental conditions for their children and wonderful opportunities for developing genuine cooperative spirit and community pride. Paved and lighted streets, city sewage, city water, beautiful landscape parks, and surroundings inspire and encourage them to become good citizens.

Home-Conscious

Many Negroes have become home-conscious and have built out of their own resources beautiful homes. Landlords in the old section have had to tear down and build new apartments and houses, with all modern conveniences, to satisfy the demanding public.

Negroes of the City of Miami have responded to better housing. They have learned that housing refers not merely to the immediate shelter a family uses, but it covers furnishing and equipment of the home, the condition of dwelling, and the physical aspects of the immediate neighborhood in which it is located.

An article in the June 10, 1939, issue of the Miami *Post* read in part:

"As a result of this new building program, many of the unsanitary eye-offending shacks that now house colored people, can be torn down. And in this connection, the city should see to it that such places are condemned and not re-occupied. That good homes, set amid pleasant surroundings and available at moderate rentals are conducive to contentment, and all-round good citizenship has been demonstrated adequately by occupants of original Liberty City units. In that unique subdivision, since its commencement, there has been born among residents a new feeling of pride and self-respect that had no basis for expression in the hovels so recently vacated. Noticeably,

From these Miami slums——————————To this lovely court in Liberty City.

among those who have removed here during the last few years, there has been a marked reduction in disease and crime, as compared to conditions that still prevail in older areas.

"Happier in their new homes than they have ever been, it is natural that Liberty Citizens should demonstrate their contentment by pursuing their individual vocations with renewed industry and efficiency. Authorities testify that homes in the Liberty Square project are kept spotless, lawns cut, gardens trimmed and trees pruned regularly. Walks and buildings invariably are maintained in good repair. In addition, residents dress better and deport themselves in keeping with their new surroundings. Indeed the smartness and cleanliness of the place itself, and the consistent decency of its occupants since its completion, has made it one of Greater Miami's outstanding showplaces."

Views of Housing Project at Liberty City

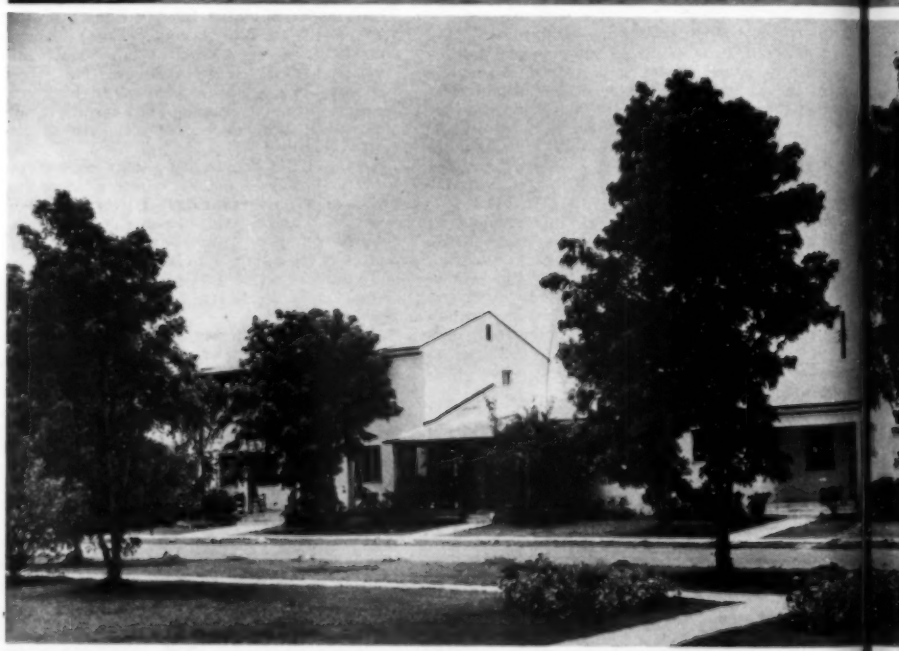
Above, right, administration building for the 973 apartments of the Liberty Square Housing Project. This building houses the management office, nursery, credit union and recreation office, community auditorium, sanitary Co-op store and commercial space which will be converted into the Project library

Center: A group of houses north of the community building on ***North West 65th St.***

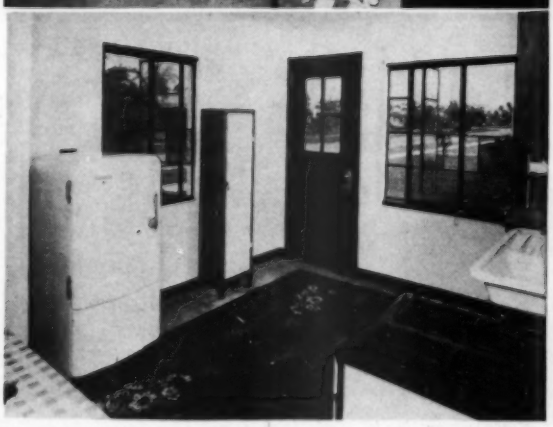
Bottom, right, beautiful playground for older children

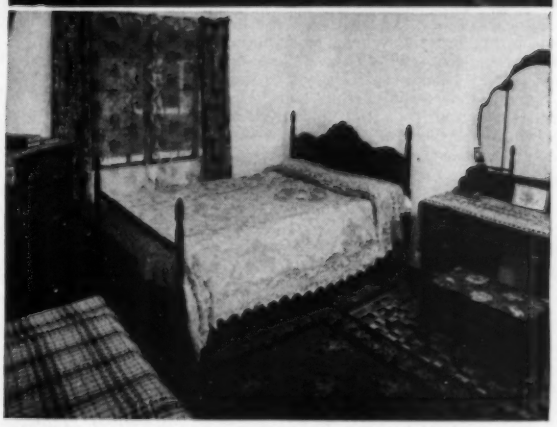
ROBERT H. JACKSON

Mr. Jackson, young progressive businessman is owner and operator of "The Roadside Rest Tavern" at 6895 N. W. 15th Ave., Miami, Florida, the most popular place of its kind in Liberty City for drinking, dining, and dancing



Scene during story hour in the nursery





Above, left, Liberty Square's Co-op store. Above, right, living room of a 3½ room apartment in Liberty Project. Below, left, kitchen of a 3½ room apartment. Below, right, bedroom of a 3½ room apartment, Liberty Project

Society in Miami

By Marie M. White

Miami, the resort city of the South, can boast of a normal structure of social life. Here, are found any number of social, civic, fraternal and professional organizations which promote all types of amusements and activities for the person of discriminating taste. Among some of the outstanding organizations we boast of literary clubs, such as the Non-Pareil Study Club, which maintains a student loan fund for needy college students, and the Paul Robeson Dramatic Club, which has as members some very outstanding amateurs who donate their profits to charity.

The Adelphian (men) Club and the Cwest Club (women) are organizations outstanding for their support of worthwhile charitable causes. In the strictly civic sense there are the Negro Citizens' Service League, and the Business and Professional Women's Circle, the former working along political lines, and the latter outstanding as an organization for Public Welfare work.

Our numerous Social Clubs, among which are the Collegians, the Algonquins, the Poinsettias, Idle Hour, and Young Business Men provide the necessary number of formal and informal dances, cocktail parties, dinner dances, bridge tournaments, etc., to constitute a full program of amusements.

Regular forums on Public Affairs are provided for the more serious-minded by the King of Clubs and also the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Greeks

The past three years have seen organized graduate chapters of some of the leading College Fraternities and Sororities, namely, Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Theta Sororities; and Omega Psi Phi and Alphi Phi Alpha Fraternities.

Although Miami is in the extreme south, it is by no means lacking in cultural contact. Because of our unusual climate, and heterogeneous population, many persons of national, and even international achievement and fame, have been attracted as visitors, and entertainers to our Magic City. Each year brings some of the most outstanding talent in the various professions and fields of art, which along with our local talent provides for the citizens the type of amusement and diversion of which any city could be proud.

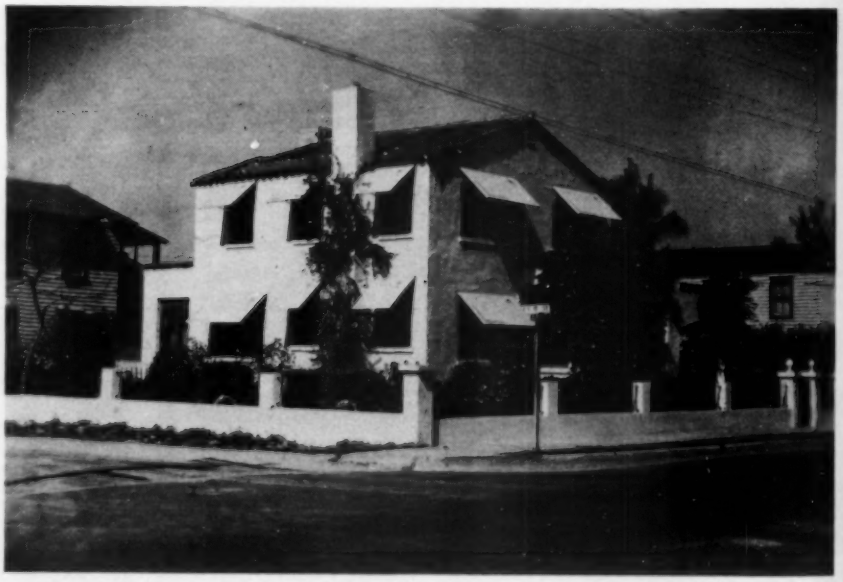
There are also among the numerous people who come as servants to the wealthy, a great many educated and well-trained persons with cultural backgrounds and contacts, who make the society life bristle with variety and interest throughout the year. They appreciate the high things in any city and seek, with the residents, to make contributions to the general progress and uplift of the town. They enter into the activities with the better classes of people and become welcome additions to various society and religious units whose objectives are improvement in all phases of community life.

NEXT MONTH

WEST PALM BEACH

PICTORIAL NUMBER

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Thompson, 230 N. W. 8th St., Miami, Fla.



Residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Murrell, 1500 N. W. 6th Avenue, Miami, Fla.

T. L. Lowrie Apartments, cor. N. W. 3rd Avenue and 16th Street, Miami, Fla. Owned by Dr. T. L. Lowrie

Education in Miami

By Willie Mae Rolfe Murray

"And the Rains Came" mildly describes the deluge of juvenile humanity which descends upon Dade County's twelve schools for Negroes at the beginning of each school year. Throughout the term, this deluge increases in intensity until comfort and adequate facilities are reduced to a minimum. Officials and instructors are put to the test of their love for service by devising and executing effective means of instruction.

The personnel of Negro education is headed by a supervisor who has, through his very capable supervision, inspired the spirit of better preparation and instruction. There are employed in the various schools throughout the county 262 principals and teachers.

We are faced with numerous problems of delinquency in our county and to diagnose and remedy these problems, an attendance officer has been provided. It has been discovered that this extensive delinquency is due to poverty stricken homes and children who cannot attend school because of a lack of food and clothing. The attendance officer, Mr. David Simmons, is doing his best to relieve this situation through donations of clothing and food from kind-hearted donors. As a check on the effectiveness of this assistance, a follow-up on the attendance and progress of these children is made through their teachers.

B. T. Washington H. S.

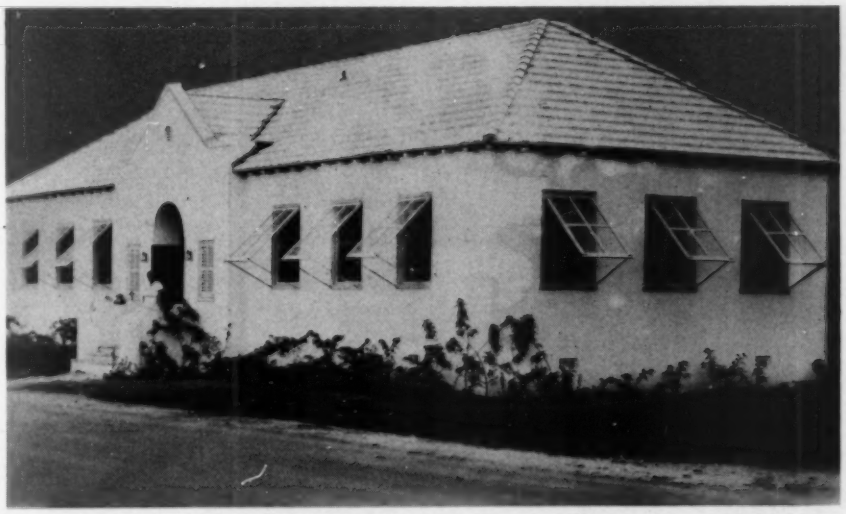
Dwarfing all other schools for Negroes in the county as to size and beauty of structure is Booker T. Washington High School, whose smooth operation and outstanding beautification program under its principal, S. Meredith Mosely, is a credit to our system. Opening its doors as a high school in September, 1927, the school has made rapid and enviable progress in all departments in which it has been represented. Its history is replete with accounts of notable success of a large per cent of its hundreds of graduates of comparable scholastic standards, of honors won in state and national oratorical and literary contests, of laurels attained by state championship teams in football and basketball, of pride with which medals and cups repeatedly won in state musical contests are displayed in the school's trophy case and countless other contributions to the state and community.

In the year 1923 the Liberty City school was established, at that time rating as a fifth grade school with three teachers and a very small enrollment. During the term 1931-32 the name of the school was changed to the Lincoln Elementary and Junior High School. Because of an increase in enrollment, more teachers were added. The school is now known as Dorsey High School, receiving its name from the donor of its site, the late D. A. Dorsey. It has a complete Junior-Senior department with extra-curricula activities befitting its rating. The recent migration of families to occupy the new government project houses in this section has increased the enrollment of this school to the largest in the county. Principal David H. Dobbs is working hard toward the development of all departments of the school and has succeeded in gaining untold recognition in all scholastic and athletic fields.

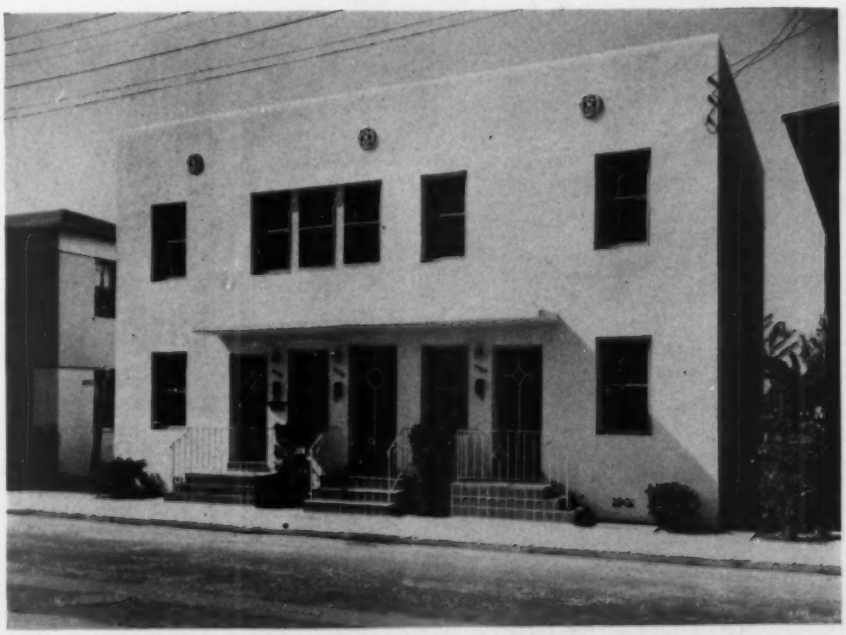
Ranking third in size and enrollment of the high schools of Dade County is the Dade County Training School which has for the last eleven years been headed by its very efficient principal, Mrs. Francis Tucker. This school has grown from a ten teacher school having eight grades and 467 pupils to a twenty-eight teacher school with twelve grades and 916 pupils. Its well-rounded organization consists of four major departments, each with its separate supervisor: Primary, Elementary, Junior High and Senior High. All departments work together as a whole so that the entire school may grow together. Among the extra-curricula activities are: Glee Clubs, quartets, choruses, public speaking, dramatic groups, Girl-Reserve, Hi-Y Boys, Girl and Boy Scouts and Patrols, Honor Society and Girls' and Boys' bands. This school has the only all-girls' band in the state. Along with these organizations there is an active Parent-Teacher Association and Mothers' Club.

Enormous Enrollment

"Git on board little chillen, there's room for many a more" seems to be the slogan of Dade County's elementary schools, if one is to judge by the enormous increase in enrollment each year. The teachers in these schools are duty bound to supplement the homes of nearly all



The D. A. Dorsey library, Miami, Fla. Its site was donated by the late D. A. Dorsey, Negro philanthropist



Carey's Apartment. Owned by Luther O. Carey, 1952 N. W. 3rd Avenue, Miami, Florida. Mr. Carey is engaged in the real estate business

the children they teach, as to beauty, love, character training, cleanliness, good manners, medical attention and in numerous instances food and clothing. Each teacher is "mother number two" and in many cases the only mother the child has. In fact, the elementary school is a "home for children."

The Phyllis Wheatley Elementary School is proud of its very humble beginning in September, 1934, with nine teachers and eleven unfinished portable buildings. Through the efforts of its principal, Mrs. Grace Benson-Edwards, this school has grown to be Dade County's largest elementary school with 41 teachers and 1,450 pupils. The grounds have been transformed from a palmetto wilderness to a place of beauty.

A most outstanding and successful achievement made in the school is the Platoon system of operation as introduced by Principal Edwards and more recently adopted by Principal Dobbs of Dorsey High School. This system of operation was necessitated by the enormous enrollment and shortage of facilities in both situations. Some of the achievements of recent years of which Phyllis Wheatley boasts are: an addition of 17 portables by the School Board, concrete walks between the buildings, a library, the program of which is so arranged as to widen the appreciation of the children for wholesome recreational reading. The theme of instruction at this school is "Finding each child and developing his possibilities."

Dunbar Elementary School, one of our most beautiful elementary schools, having an enrollment of 849 pupils and 23 teachers. The principal is Mrs. Clora Etta Pearsall.

Douglas Primary School presents the appearance of a children's paradice. Each room vies with the other in attractiveness. This school has 18 teachers with an enrollment of 626 pupils. The school, like the others in the county is engaged in an extensive beautification program. Mrs. Mary I. Ford is the principal and is a specialist in the field of Primary Education.

Smaller Schools

"Large Oaks from little acorns grow," so with the small schools in the country. Great effort is being made by the laborers in these fields to develop the best possible citizen through an exposure to the very best in clean, wholesome, intelligent education. These schools are: Alapattah Elementary with Mrs. Dena Goodman principal and six teachers. This school has six portable buildings and an enrollment of 209 pupils. Grades range from first through seventh, Homestead Elementary with Mr. Raphael Williams as principal and 7 teachers, Goulds Junior High, Mr. Roby-George, Principal and 11 teachers, Perrine Elementary, Mr. Leo Jenkins, principal with 7 teachers, South Miami Elementary, Mrs. Alma Blue, principal with 7 teachers and Ojus Elementary, Miss Emma Chunn, principal. Outstanding among the achievement of these schools is the lunch room at the Perrine Elementary School built of pine logs by the students themselves and equipped through public donations. The problem of at least one proper meal is solved for these children. Many other schools are following the precedent of this school.

With Booker T. Washington's admonition "Let down your bucket where you are," the constituents of the schools of Dade County are determined, despite the inadequacy of facilities, to develop through thorough instruction, kindness, attention to every detail where the child is concerned, citizens for America and county which will rate not number one in the class of problems and undesirables, but rather as serviceable, intelligent, law abiding men and women.

Compliments

Of A Friend

Young Americans Practice Democracy

Sixth grade pupils, of the Dunbar Elementary School, Miami, Florida; Mrs. C. M. Pearsall, Principal, doing research work on their unit, "News of the Day." Pupil participation is voluntary. Dunbar Elementary School boasts of the most complete Elementary Library in Florida. Mr. Lee F. Rouse teaches the class

Mt. Zion Baptist Church

Mt. Zion Baptist Church of Miami, Florida, was organized by Reverends N. T. Hinton, J. A. Wanamaker and J. M. Trammel, September 17, 1896 near the courthouse. The first building was a palmetto shack. The next was a little wooden building 12x26 feet. Of the fourteen members in the organization only one survives, viz., John Stephens. The church was moved to its present site in 1898.

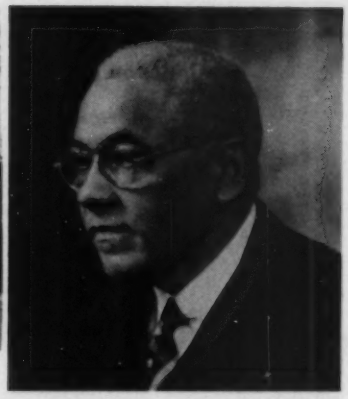
A neat little frame structure was later erected. This was destroyed by the hurricane in September, 1926. The congregation worshiped two years in a tabernacle built from the wreckage.

The church has had six pastors, Rev. J. M. Trammel was the first pastor. Rev. J. R. Evans, A.M., the present pastor has served the church since August 1, 1918.

The membership has grown with the years. While many have moved to other fields of labor, the membership is approximately 1500.

In 1919 two lots were purchased and a two story stone pastorium was erected at a cost of $10,000.

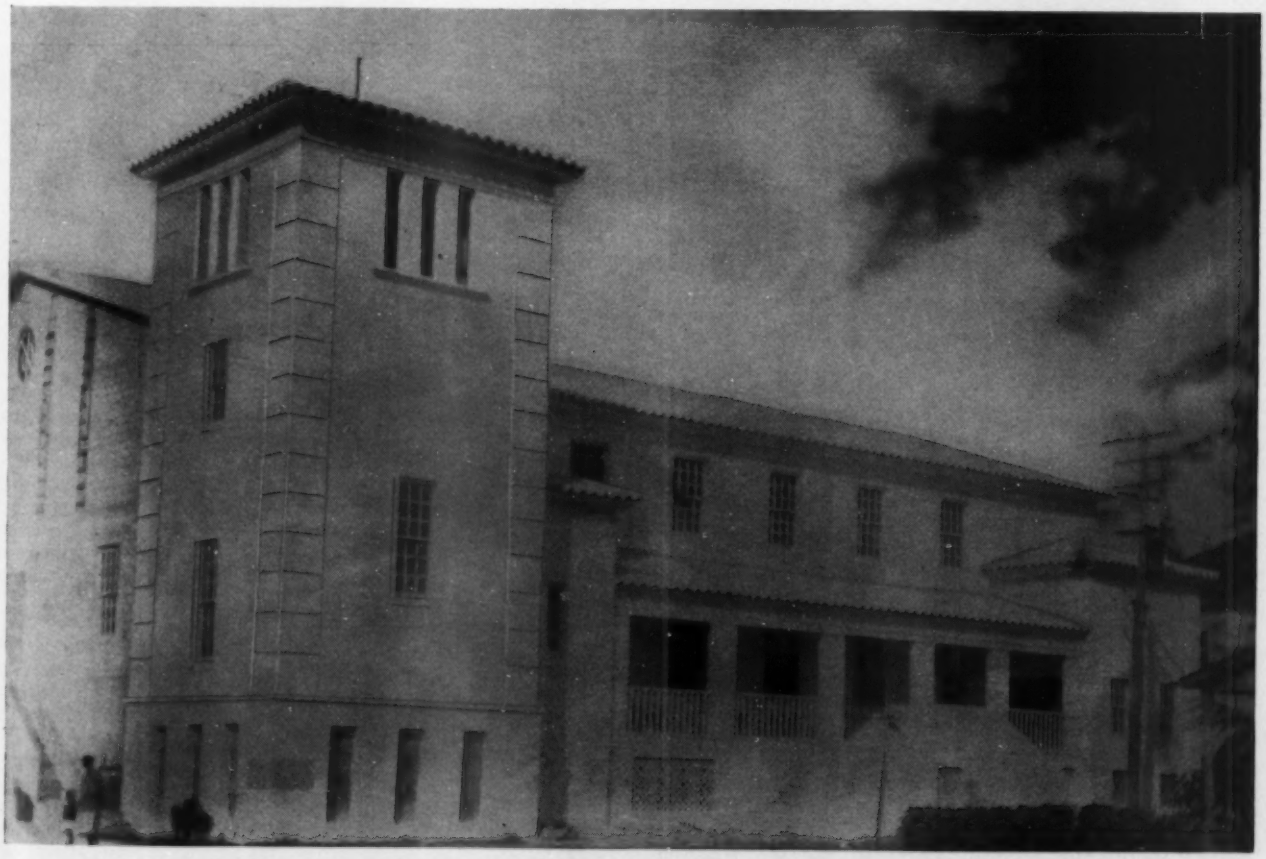
Home of Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Evans, 356 N. W. 9th St., Miami, Fla.



REV. J. R. EVANS, PASTOR

A nucleus of $12,000 collected for a permanent church building went with the failure of the bank. Undaunted by these reverses the pastor and faithful members of the church took faith and began the erection of the new Mt. Zion. The new structure is a three-story stone building 72x100 ft. Its white tile roof makes it a thing of beauty.

This great Lighthouse for Christ is dedicated to the worship of Him who said, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly."

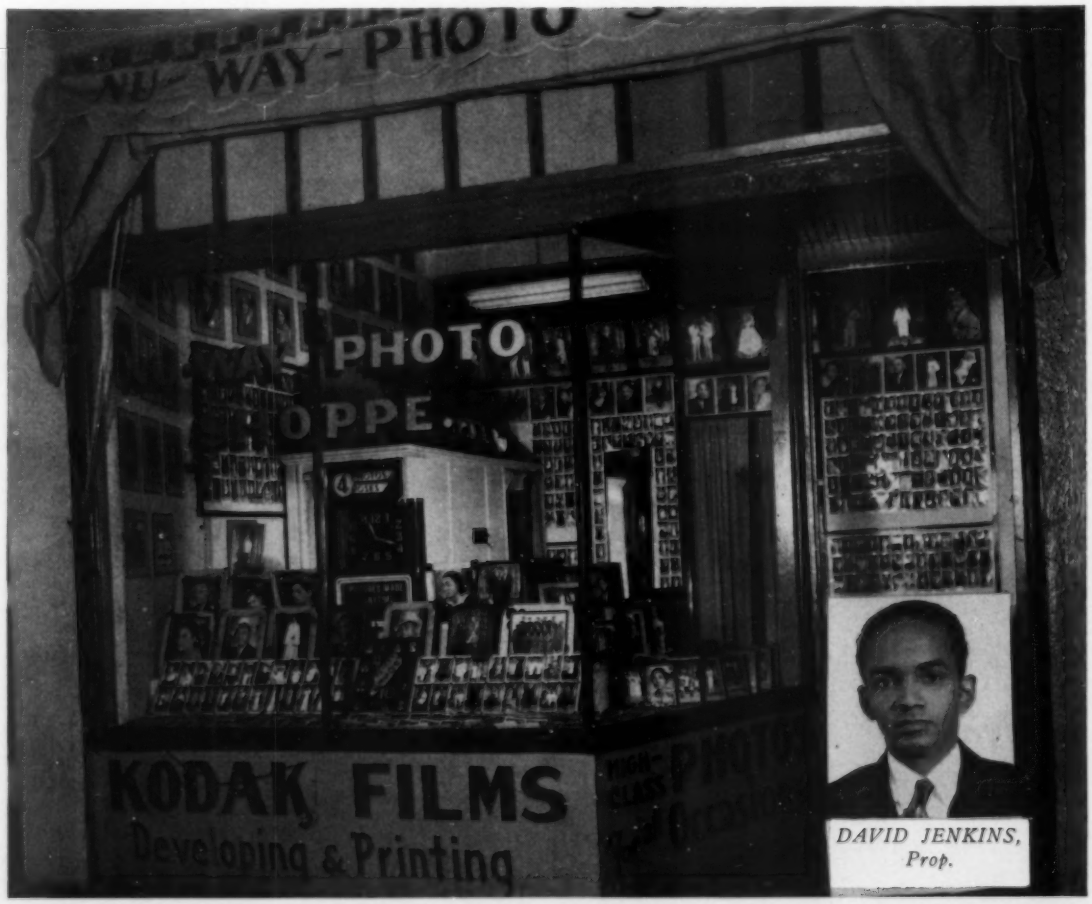


Mt. Zion Baptist Church, N. W. 3rd Ave. at 9th St., Miami, Fla., Rev. J. R. Evans, A.M., Minister.

JAMES E. HICKS, PHOTOGRAPHER

Many of the pictures herein were made by Hicks' Studio, 225 N. W. 8th St., Miami

Economy Drug Store, 1101 N. 3rd Avenue, Miami, Fla., Dr. E. A. Ward, Ph.G., Prop. Telephone 3-1463



DAVID JENKINS, Prop.

Nu-Way Photo Shoppe, 939 N. W. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. David Jenkins, Prop. (insert). Many photographs in this issue were taken by him

Negro Labor in Miami

By Judge Henderson

LABOR in Miami and its vicinity known as the Greater Miami Area, has improved considerably and fairly satisfactorily, in the last five years considering what it was in years previour, and yet it is far from what it should be.

We speak of semi and unskilled labor which constitutes the major part of our populace.

This so-called improvement, is in living and working conditions. It was brought about by men who had vision to see that individually nothing could be done to better the living and working conditions, and they set out to preach the importance of uniting for a common cause. The International Longshoremen's Association was organized in 1892 in Detroit, Mich., and is a chain organization that extends throughout the United States and Canada.

In 1936 Miami became a link in that great chain. Prior to 1936, the basic rate of pay for longshoremen was 35 cents per hour. Since the organization came into being, the wages and working conditions have improved 75%.

The Longshoremen's Association is very essential to National Defense, as our country depends largely upon the flow of commerce. We recognize that ability makes the man, and not wealth. We recognize no nationality, color or creed, for the good of our association, and pledge ourselves to carry out the principles of our organization.

The Int'l Hod Carriers Building and Common Laborers Union of America, Local 864, was organized one year later than the Longshoremen's local, receiving its charter April 1, 1937. Previous to the formation of this organization, the living was low and working conditions poor.

This organization caters principally to common labor in the building and construction field, and while the field is white with harvest, the laborers are few, speaking from an organization standpoint.

With approximately 3000 to 3500 laborers engaged in this class of work, only about 15 or 17 per cent enjoy the privileges and benefits of the organization, which has brought a definite improvement in working conditions, even to those outside of the fold.

The large percentage of those not organized is due to more than one reason. They believe that too many ventures have been tried and failed along this line, causing fear on their part. Another is that the employers intimidate the employees if they organize, by threatening loss of their jobs, and give a small raise in pay as a sop to keep them satisfied. There are other frivilous reasons too weak to stand up. The small number of members in this organization, now enjoy a 50 per cent increase in wages and working conditions, which was 35 cents to 40 cents per hour before the Union was organized, and is now 62½ cents per hour. Of course the non-union men as formerly stated, receive the benefits of the union. Now see what it would mean if all were organized. Organized labor keeps up the standard of living.

There is also the Red Cap Organization, which unquestionably has benefitted 75 per cent in wages and working conditions since organization.

The Freight Handlers Union can also claim a substantial improvement in their conditions by 50 per cent.

The Tile Setters and Terrazo Helpers Union has been organized for four years and receives recognition from employers, enjoying the fruits of its efforts in every way.

The Barbers themselves have their organization, which functions 100% without opposition.

The Butchers are putting on an organizing effort to better their working conditions and living standards. All the above organizations are AFL affiliates.

JUDGE HENDERSON
Pres. Miami Local, International Longshoremen's Association

Definite and substantial benefits have been received by the organization as a whole. Organization has brought about a closer collaboration between employer and employee.

Organized labor does not intend to be unfair to the employer. Employer and employee do not always see eye to eye. Sometimes they fight like soldiers for what they believe and think is right, but at the end they settle like gentlemen.

The aforesaid organizations have the same administration now as when organized. To all wage earners, the only solution to fair wages and working conditions is organization.

THE MIAMI TIMES

"Florida's Most Popular Weekly"

By far the largest circulation in South Florida

Established 1923

We Print Anything from a Card to a Newspaper

1112 Northwest Third Avenue
MIAMI, FLORIDA

H. E. S. Reeves, *Editor and Publisher.* **Garth C. Reeves, *Business Manager***

St. Agnes' Episcopal Church and its dynamic vicar, the Rev. Fr. John E. Culmer (insert)
St. Agnes' is the largest Episcopal Church in the South, is a center of Negro life in Miami, and does not suffer by comparison to other religious bodies

Right: The late Dr. Robert B. Ford, who passed away March 23, 1939. Dr. Ford was one of Miami's leading physicians. He assumed a leading role in civic affairs

Paradise Hotel

363 N. W. 17th St.

Miami, Florida

45 outside rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Open the year round

Mrs. Sara Smalley,
Manager

Night Life in Miami

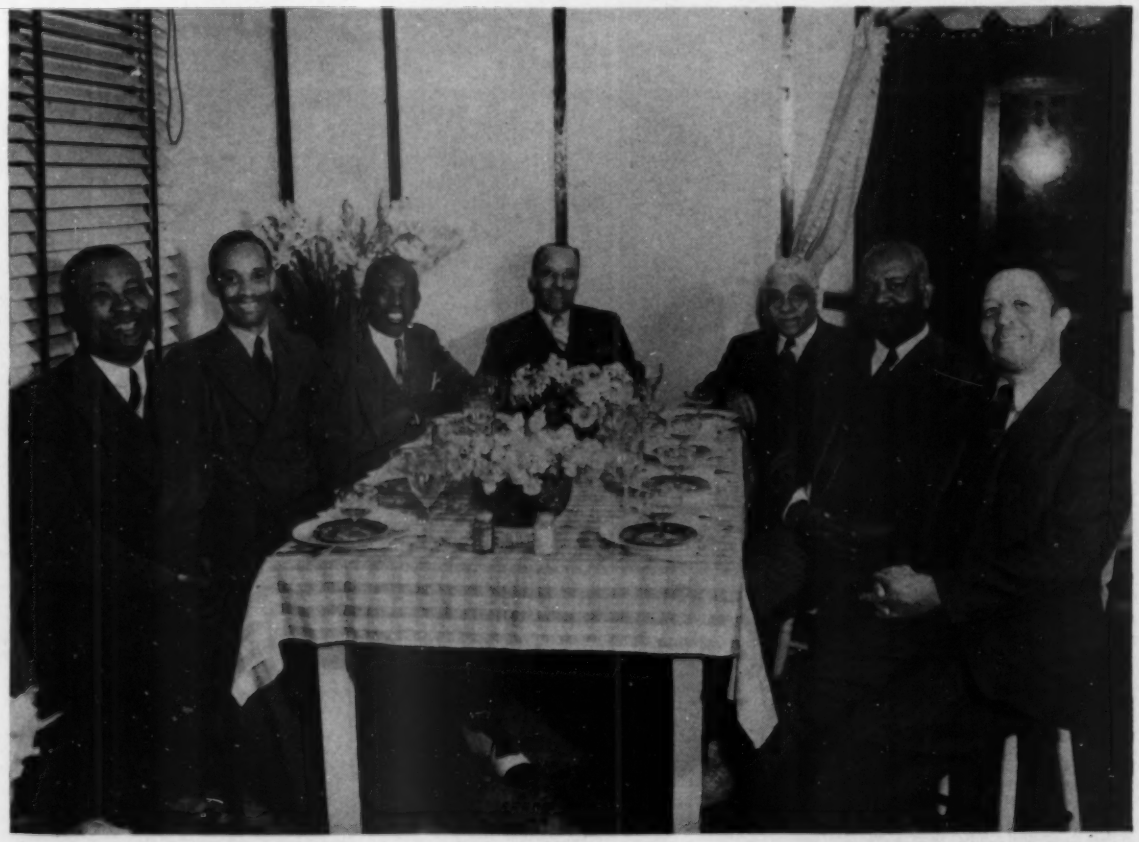
By Stanley Ivern Sweeting

Adjectives are unavailable to rightly describe the night life of sepians here in this thickly-populated Second Avenue—the Main Stem of Bronzed Miami—a cosmopolitan thoroughfare which when at its peak in glamour and makeup, can best be judged by that strip which is bounded on the North by 11th Terrace and on the South by 5th Street . . . Second Avenue's tireless-news chroniclers have likened the boulevard to a vast variety of things . . . The broad-visioned ones think of it as an inconceivable wonderland where pompous and lovely adventures happen all the time . . . The cynical ones talk about the broken hearts and romances that pester Second Avenue's extending arteries, and the artificial makeshift of its huge incandescents . . . The more realistic view it as a long strip of thoroughfare where panhandlers and the upper-crust rub elbows as they work and play and make love just as they do on any Main Stem.

I sometimes view it as a Second Avenue far different from any of these . . . Sometimes I see the strip as a huge forest, a forest thickly-populated and well-stocked with members of the animal kingdom . . . Their human equivalents are represented here on Second Avenue, and their habits, habitats and sometimes even appearance, are the same . . . You have to consider the various types which frequent the most interesting span of boulevard in the most interesting village in the entire Southland . . . The types are many but the most sinister of these is the wolf type, found in most of the big towns which are dotted all along Florida's Atlantic Coast . . . Lean, stalky, sinister and rapacious, the wolves who plunder herein prey on the defenseless little lambs who graze into the nightclub jungles . . . Sometimes they hunt in packs, more often following the jungle law of stalking solo . . . Some of them even disguise themselves in sheep's clothing, and once they ambush their luscious prey they attack ferociously barring no holds.

When Winter Comes

During Miami's world-famous winter season when business and adventure are at their highest peak, it is heartening to push yourself through the glutted traffic lanes of Washington Heights, heartening to ankle into theatres and find every seat sold with hundreds of spectators standing in the aisles and doorways . . . The daily screech of the Florida East Coast and Seaboard streamliners' massive steel wheels churning out, "Florida, Florida!" is one indication that the tourist season is definitely on . . . And whenever the tourist season is on in Miami, then it is our ebony-hued lads and lassies shout merrily, "Happy Days Are Here Again!" . . . Out here in Sepiaville money will then flow freely, for, jobs of every description will be available . . . The Standing Room Only signs on Second Avenue are still another indication that money is flowing freely, and right now the SRO places are hanging on most of the



The Adelphian Club, composed of business and professional men, is Miami's oldest civic club. During eighteen years of existence the Club has not missed one of its weekly luncheon meetings. Left to right, John E. Culmer, Vicar of St. Agnes' Episcopal Church, Luther O. Carey, Real Estate, Treasurer; S. G. Dames, Manager of Miami Branch Afro Ins., Secretary; Dr. I. P. Davis, President; Rev. J. R. Evans, Pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Dr. T. L. Lowrie. Other members not appearing: Dr. W. H. Murrell, Att. L. E. Thomas, Mr. Charles Lockhart

theatre, restaurant and night club doorknobs.

Although our town is best advertised by the popular slogan, "It's Always June In Miami!", there are those moments at the peak of the nightclub season when cold, blasty winds whistle up and down the Miami blocks . . . And, at midnight, when vitality runs low, the bite of the stingy temperature is severe and savage . . . From various parts of the city, handsomely-groomed men and gorgeously-gowned women trek the lonely pavements or jolt unevenly through the rugged boulevards converging onto Northwest Second Avenue . . . Take for instance, the night the Collegians "throw" a "formal fuss," or the night the Young Business Men "pitch" a "complimentary," or even the night the aristocratic King of Clubs "strew" invites for its "Annual Prom" . . . Neither wind, nor rain, nor sleet, nor a cold in the head can keep a true Stemite from either of these affairs, and at no time will their white ties and tails and best evening frocks become ruffled by the night-club traffic.

During the recent Christmas and New Year holidays, drunks were heaped at the curbstones, women were addressing passersby with "Hi, Big Boy!" . . . Hardboiled gents whispered threats out of the sides of their mouths as they puffed oversized 10-cent cigars . . . Turkey dinners were at their highest rates—six-bits tops, taxis and jitneys rolled here, there and yonder, emptying those who sought relief from a midnight draught . . . Peanut vendors were encouraging you to "Get 'em while they're hot!" . . . Hot dogs were shivering from the cool wave that passed the chop house windows, and hamburgers were beckoning you to "Come up and see THEM sometime!" . . . On my nightly rounds, I'd visit eight or ten places, and at 3:30 A. M. New Years' morning, this paragraph compiler was ringsiding at Willie Davie's Rockland Palace, and assuring the lovely little waitress that a garnished ham sandwich would not make a comfortable pillow for an early morning's slumber.

The Race is On

The Hopeful Stakes of the Second Avenue Race Track is about to start . . . The bugles have signalled the jockeys to take their positions at the barrier, the starter is waiting on the platform, the weather forecast, for some, is weather clear: track fast . . . But, this Second Avenue version of Saratoga's oldest stakes varies in vital respects from the original . . . The jockeys in the Second Avenue race, about to start, are the night club operators, dance promoters and beer parlor owners . . . It is a rather grim and harsh race in which they will engage, a free-for-all for the patronage of the whiskey buyers and dance lovers of the Stem . . . No apprentice allowances are suggested or claimed . . . If a chump is silly enough to enter the Hopeful Stakes of the dance-going circuit, he need make no plea for less weight or mercy . . . He is strictly on his own, and no stewards will weigh his claim of foul riding.

Entries in the big race of the Dawn Patrol include, Willie Davie, Thomas Bell, Ellis Lindsey, Shadrach Ward, Robert Jackson, Chester and Ellis Williams, Leroy Brown, James Vance and nominations from every hotel and apartment dwelling . . . Each of these owners has entered, under his own silks, a sizeable investment . . . The entrance fee demands a swing band, a staff of waiters and waitresses, sometimes a floor show, the rent of an expensive establishment, and the continuous overhead cost of operation . . . The chart of the race will show that some got off to a flying start, that some of them faltered in the stretch, that some of them were guilty of bad judgment, that some of them overmatched their pocketbooks and underrated the caprice of the customers . . . But, it's a good race while it lasts, and exciting, too . . . It is the Kentucky Derby of Northwest Second Avenue and the Second Avenue columnists are its reporters . . . The entries are lining up at the barrier! . . . The bands are blaring! . . . The barrier lifts! . . . They're off! . . . And the night club and dance season of Miami, officially is on!

BETA ZETA SIGMA CHAPTER OF DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, MIAMI, FLORIDA

Reading from left to right: Mesdames Dorothy Robinson Newton, Frances Stewart Tucker, Lugusta Tyler Colston, Pearl Tate Jenkins, Alice Jones Hawkins, Susie Corprew Lucas, Miss Ruby Gordon, and Mrs. Erma Strachan. Not shown are Mesdames Primrose Barnwell Tibbs, Maxine Walker Pollard, Misses Mildred M. Jackson, and Byrdie Oneida Mickens

"THE NON-PAREIL STUDY CLUB"

Organized in 1927. Top, left to right, Mrs. H. L. Goodwin, Mrs. Elizabeth Espy, Mrs. Mamie Thompson, Mrs. Francis Tucker, Mrs. Camilla Bowman, Mrs. Esther Norris. Bottom row, Mrs. Frank Stirrup, Mrs. Ozell Dunn, Mrs. Leland Baldwin, Mrs. Ella Grandberry, Mrs. Kate Dean

Miami Beauty Contest Winners

In November 1941, several thousand ballots were distributed in Miami to enable citizens to vote for the most beautiful girl in the city as "Miss Miami". Miss Hazel Geraldine Griffin, 1141 N.W. First Place, received the largest number of votes and was named "Miss Miami". Her picture appears on the cover.

To the left appear the pictures of the young Miamians who received the next largest number of votes. From top to bottom they are: Miss Inez Sweeting, 1310 N.W. 66th Street (second); Miss Sallie Mae Davie, 6295 N.W. 17th Avenue (third); and Miss Juanita Wims, 715 N.W. Fourth Avenue (fourth).

Miss Griffin was born in Tampa, Fla., March 7, 1924, and is a junior at Florida State College, Tallahassee, Fla. She plays piano, clarinet and tennis, and her hobby is reading. Miss Davie, born in Sumter, S. C., December 25, 1919, is a Spelman College graduate and teaches in the Dade County school system. A movie fan, her sports are tennis, basketball, dancing and horseback riding. Miss Wims was born in Orlando, Fla., April 23, 1923, and is a senior at B.T. Washington High School. She plans to enter West Virginia State College next term. Her hobbies are dancing, movies and photograph collecting. She plans a business career.

GAMMA ZETA OMEGA, CHAPTER OF THE A. K. A. SORORITY

Left to right, Seated, Ethel Grice, Grammateus, Ida M. Taylor, Basileus, Grace Benson Edwards, Epistoleus.

Left to right, Standing, Hazel Davis, Jeanette Gill, Madge Coitiere, Sara S. Martin, Dorothy W. Edwards, Juanita Twine, Harriett Twine, Ophelia V. Wilson.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Lynching. During the Sunday morning church hour on Jan. 25, 300 white citizens of Sikeston, Mo., staged the first lynching of 1942 by taking Cleo Wright, mortally wounded prisoner, from the Sikeston jail, and burning his body in the Negro section of the town.

Wright was accused of attempted burglary and attempted criminal attack upon a white woman. In the process of arrest, he was shot three times by an officer. The mob tied the wounded man to the rear bumper of an automobile, and dragged him through the streets before burning him to death. State troopers and other police, instead of trying to stop the mob, drove to the Negro section and warned all residents off the streets so as to give the mob clear sailing.

Governor Forrest C. Donnell ordered a prompt and thorough investigation. A delegation, representing Negro citizens from all over the state, called upon the Governor at Jefferson City and demanded action. N.A.A.C.P. branches in fifteen cities in Missouri held simultaneous protest mass meetings Sunday afternoon, February 8. The national office of the N.A.A.C.P. wired President Roosevelt, asking action by Congress on a federal anti-lynching law. Agents of the United States Department of Justice (FBI) went into Sikeston upon orders of Attorney General Francis Biddle to find out whether there had been any violation of Section 52, Title 18, of the U. S. Code.

Sikeston white residents resented state and U. S. action, canceled subscriptions to St. Louis daily papers which condemned lynching, indicated no one will testify against lynchers, and strictly maintained that lynching is necessary to "keep the Negro in his place."

Jim Crow Blood. On January 21, Mr. Norman H. Davis, president of the American Red Cross, officially announced the new policy of the Red Cross Blood donor service: instead of refusing, as heretofore, to accept blood from Negro donors, the Red Cross would accept it, but keep it separate from "white" blood plasma. The Red Cross acknowledges that there is no scientific difference between "Negro" blood, and "white" blood, but repeats its belief that in the interest of democracy, the prejudices of men who may need blood transfusions should be respected. The Jim Crow blood policy was characterized by the N.A.A.C.P. as a greater insult to the race than refusal of blood from Negroes.

27th Spingarn Medal. A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and organizer of the March on Washington to secure more equitable treatment of Negroes in the defense industries, was awarded the 27th Spingarn Medal on January 31. Formal presentation will be made at the 33rd annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. at Los Angeles, Cal., July 14–19, 1942, inclusive.

See-saw Housing. A low-cost housing project in Detroit, Mich., planned for Negro occupancy and named for Sojourner Truth, the great Negro woman abolitionist, was suddenly ordered for white occupancy upon its completion early in January. Detroit citizens, including the powerful N.A.A.C.P. branch, raised such a hullabaloo that actual moving in of whites was held up. In the meantime, a strong delegation of Detroiters went to Washington, laid down the law to their congressmen and senators, and to Baird Snyder, III, FWA assistant administrator. As a result, the project was promised again for Negro occupancy, and orders issued to that effect. In stepped four Detroit city councilmen with a petition to Washington to hold up Negro occupancy for two weeks to give them an opportunity to locate a suitable site for a Negro housing project. Last word as we go to press is that the matter is still up in the air with Negroes holding a slight edge in the bitter controversy. Surprisingly, the greatest opposition to Negro occupancy has come from Catholic parish priests.

Teacher's Salaries. Three of the six cases to equalize the salaries of white and colored teachers pending in the federal courts of Florida were argued the first week in February. The school boards challenged the jurisdiction of the court and the merits of the cases. Arguments were made by Thurgood Marshall, of the national office staff, and S. D. McGill, of Jacksonville.

In New Orleans, the colored teachers won the first skirmish in their legal battle for equal pay when Judge Borah overruled on January 30 the motion of the Orleans Parish School board to dismiss the case. A. P. Tureaud and Thurgood Marshall are counsel in the case.

N.A.A.C.P. Notes: The Chattanooga, Tenn., branch secured 1129 new members in a campaign conducted by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin. Mrs. Lampkin has conducted drives in Knoxville, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo. From Missouri, she will go to Boston, Mass., in the middle of March. Madison S. Jones, Jr., national youth director of the N.A.A.C.P., is conducting membership campaigns in the State of North Carolina, where he will remain until April 4. Already, he has visited and directed drives in Winston-Salem, Statesville, and Charlotte. Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary, spoke at the convocation of the University of California in Berkeley February 12, and at the convocation of the University of California at Los Angeles, February 17. After other engagements in California, including conferences with leading members of the film industry on the improvement of the treatment of the Negro in the movies, Mr. White will return to the East by way of Texas, where he will fill engagements for several Texas branches of the Association. Miss Ella J. Baker, assistant field secretary, opened a four-months' tour of southern states with meetings and membership campaigns in the State of Florida, and from that point she will swing through Alabama, Georgia, and up into Virginia. E. Frederic Morrow, of the national office staff, opened a three-months' tour with a membership campaign in Kansas City, Kansas, March 1. He will visit the Twin Cities, in Minnesota, and points in Ohio and Indiana, winding up with a campaign in Brooklyn, N. Y., in May. Randall L. Tyus, assistant field secretary, left New York March 1 to conduct campaigns in Oklahoma and Texas. The 33rd birthday dance of the N.A.A.C.P., under the auspices of the national office, was held at the Savoy ballroom in Harlem February 11, and was attended by about 2500 persons.

Second Annual Essay Contest

The second annual essay contest of the youth division will be held February 15 to April 1, 1942. This contest is open to all youth in the United States of high school age, not past their 20th birthday, and college age, not past their 25th birthday, whether or not enrolled this year, who have not completed their under-

graduate education, with the exception of the members of the families of the board of directors, executive officers and the national office staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

United States defense bonds of $100, $50, and $25 denominations will be given as prizes in both the high school and college sections of the contest. Essays must be between 1,000 and 1,500 words long, typewritten, double spaced on plain white paper. An original and one carbon copy must be sent in.

Topic for the essays to be submitted is "What Democracy Means to Me." Entry blanks and rules for the contest can be secured from the NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Branch News

It is March now, but it will soon be July. Is your branch putting aside the necessary funds to send a delegate to the Los Angeles conference?

Alabama: Thurgood Marshall and Dean William Pickens spoke January 25 for the Mobile, Ala., branch, which is promoting a campaign under the general heading, "What Citizenship Should Mean to the Negro."

Connecticut: A reorganization meeting of the Stamford branch was held January 25. Dr. Allen F. Jackson, president of the Hartford branch, was one of the speakers at the "Plan for Victory" conference held February 8 at the Hotel Garde. The Bridgeport branch has purchased defense bonds.

Illinois: John H. Wilson was elected president of the Springfield branch January 12. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the NAACP for more than 20 years and has served as vice president, secretary, and member of the executive committee. Other officers elected were Miss Eunice I. Pendergrass, secretary; W. D. Isabel, vice president; Simeon B. Osby, Jr., assistant secretary; and George Wells, treasurer.

The Bloomington-Normal branch, along with other groups of citizens, succeeded recently in securing employment for Negroes at the Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation. The company has never employed any Negroes, but recently it was awarded a government defense contract and this enabled the branch to act. Five Negro applicants have been employed and others are expected to apply. The branch installed its 1942 officers February 12, with the Rev. I. C. Daniel as speaker. A Negro history program directed by Mrs. Carribel Washington, was given.

All officers of the Decatur branch were re-elected at the January meeting. Mrs. Rosa Hood and Mrs. Martha Johnson are new members of the executive committee. The Danville branch elected Miss Blanche Hamilton as president January 23. Other officers: James H. Rachels, Jr., vice president; Mrs. Julia Boykins Buford, secretary; Mrs. Ethel Stewart Todd, assistant secretary; and the Rev. Tobias Hutchins, treasurer. Nelson M. Willis was elected chairman of the executive committee. Installation of officers was held February 20 at which time a membership drive was launched. The Bellville branch staged a style revue February 14.

Michigan: Leonard Woodstock, international representative of the UAW-CIO, was the speaker for the Grand Rapids branch January 18, discussing the CIO attitude toward Negro workers. Mrs. Lula Johnson is the new program chairman.

Minnesota: R. J. Simmons, president of the Duluth branch, is recuperating after a major operation. The St. Paul and Minneapolis branches are planning spring membership campaigns to be directed by E. Frederic Morrow of the national office staff.

Missouri: Dr. Herold C. Hunt, superintendent of schools, spoke for the Kansas City branch January 12. The St. Louis County branch, along with other Missouri branches, held a mass meeting on the Sikeston lynching Sunday afternoon February 8. A collection of $43.23 was taken to aid the campaign for anti-lynching legislation. When the St. Louis County branch read that the FBI was investigating the Sikeston lynching it promptly wired the national office offering to shelter any witnesses from Sikeston who wanted to testify, but were afraid for their safety. "Send them to us, we'll take care of them," said the wire signed by Mrs. L. E. Summytt, assistant secretary.

New Jersey: Mrs. Fannie Curtis, president of the Paterson branch, and the Rev. Charles L. Tarter of the labor committee made a progress report to the branch January 28 on the efforts to end defense training and employment discrimination. Randall Tyus, assistant field secretary from the national office, was the speaker for the Carteret branch January 22. The Rahway branch installed officers February 3. The Camden branch re-elected its 1941 officers at the January meeting. The total membership is now 207. On January 26 the following persons were elected to the executive committee of the Atlantic City branch: Mrs. Rosalee Davis, Dr. John Cardwell, Mrs. M. L. Caution, Nelson Nichols, William Dart, Mrs. Maude Greene, the Rev. William Helm, Albert Johnson, Miss Lois Puckham, the Rev. John Hester, M. R. Hawkes, Mrs. Lillian Rhoades, Mrs. Virginia Meade, Raymond Robinson and Dr. A. E. Forsythe.

New Mexico: The charter of the new Hobbs branch was presented formally at a meeting January 16 presided over by J. W. Hudson.

New York: Moses Smith addressed the Ithaca branch January 20 on the topic, "The Men We Voted For." The Peekskill branch is preparing to entertain the state conference of branches in March. A crowd of 150 persons was present January 18 at the mass meeting of the White Plains branch to hear E. Frederic Morrow. A new branch is being formed at Troy.

James Pennington was elected president of the Port Chester branch. A membership drive has been launched and is showing some results. The branch will ask that a colored citizen be considered for membership on the local housing authority. The labor committee reports that the Empire Brush Works employs six or seven Negroes; the Mint Products company has always hired colored workers; but so far the Ward-Russell Bolt and Nut company has not employed any Negroes although the company has government contracts. The branch meets in rotation at the three churches.

Ohio: The Kent-Ravenna branch met January 11 and heard reports on the investigations of discrimination in certain defense plants in this area. A membership drive was scheduled to be concluded February 11 on which date a party was held celebrating the 33rd birthday of the NAACP.

A vigorous campaign against the Red Cross Jim Crow blood policy is being carried on by the Cleveland branch under the direction of Mrs. Bella T. McKnight, executive secretary. Mrs. McKnight prepared a special bulletin on the blood policy which was distributed widely. It called upon the public to write letters of protest to the proper officials of the Red Cross, the Army, Navy, and the President. A similar bulletin was issued on the Lanham defense housing bill. The branch in cooperation with the famous St. James Forum, had as its speaker February 1 Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, who spoke on "What Democracy Should Mean to Us." Miss L. Pearl Mitchell is chairman of the program committee. Dr. L. O. Baumgardner is president of the branch.

Pennsylvania: The Ambler branch has contributed ten dollars to the community ambulance association. Robert Perry is president. The fight to keep the Richard Allen Homes in Philadelphia from being turned over to defense housing was finally won by the Citizens' Committee on which the Philadelphia branch was represented. R. A. Burrell of Buffalo was the speaker for the Erie branch January 11.

Rhode Island: John F. Lopez was re-elected president of the Providence branch at its meeting January 21. Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis, was the speaker.

Tennessee: Chattanooga and Knoxville have just completed membership campaigns under the direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national field secretary. Knoxville secured more than 1,000 members and Chattanooga more than 1,200.

Virginia: The Gloucester branch held its first meeting of the year January 25, and the Petersburg branch its first meeting January 19.

Washington: The Rev. D. C. Stephenson was elected president of the Tacoma branch. Dr. L. C. Bowling is vice president, Mrs. Helen B. Stafford secretary, and Mrs. Nettie Asberry treasurer.

West Virginia: Dr. Rose Butler Brown of Bluefield State Teachers College was the January speaker for the Charleston branch. The branch had as its guests for the February 8 meeting the members of the Triadelphia branch. The Triadelphia branch at Logan met in the Buffalo high school January 25. A. L. Coleman is president.

The Clark College Youth Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. sponsored its annual program in observance of Negro History week, Feb. 11, in the college auditorium. This program is looked forward to by the students and serves as a means of awakening race pride and increasing the interest of the students in the affairs of the N.A.A.C.P. Features of the program were special music by H. Eugene Creig and the presentation of a two year subscription to THE CRISIS magazine to the college library.

The speaker for the occasion was Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson, who is president of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Black Man's Burden

(*Continued from page* 82)

better than a glorified concentration camp for Africans.

Child Labor

There is no colony, with the possible exception of Kenya, where child labor flourishes as in Southern Rhodesia. In passing the Juveniles' Employment Act, a Government spokesman declared: "It was in the best interests of the children, as it prevented them becoming vagabonds and waifs exposed to pernicious influences."

This child labor regulation gives the Native Commissioner and officers of his department the right to arrange for hiring out children to white employers for a period not exceeding six months at a time.

Commenting upon the working of the Juveniles Employment Act, the Chief Native Commissioner makes the following interesting observations on the history of child labor in the colony: "The legislation was designed, as its traducers well know, to protect and control the ever-increasing stream of children, to legalize their claims for the wages they earned, and to insure for the other part that their monthly engagement should not, to their own detriment, be lightly abandoned."

The Commissioner speaks about wages earned by children. Well, let's examine the general scale of wages paid to adults in Southern Rhodesia.

In view of what I have already said about the regime in relation to the Africans, it will be no surprise to learn that trade unionism is not allowed among natives. The trade union movement in Southern Rhodesia, like the Labor Party, does not admit blacks to membership.

Moreover, the government is hostile to labor organization among Africans. Some years ago, African organizers were forbidden to form a religious society, much less an industrial organization for the purpose of obtaining higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Colonial Blimps consider native trade unionism synonymous with bolshevism!

The working day is usually between ten and fourteen hours. Thirty working days constitute a month. Miners get about 29s. 6d (a shilling is about 25¢) a month. Imported labor is paid less. Africans from Nyasaland get 25s., and those from Northern Rhodesia 18s. They all receive rations—valued at 7s. 6d per month! Agricultural laborers get less than miners. The wage is 12s. 6d per month for men; 9s. for women, and 5s. for children. Some in domestic service only get rations.

Live Like Animals

The Africans live and work under the most appalling social conditions. They live like animals and only a small percentage of them enjoys any sort of protection under social legislation.

White miners receive a minimum wage of 20s. per day of eight hours, plus free quarters and other social amenities. They are protected by all kinds of social legislation; Workmen's Compensation Act; Miners' Phthisis Act, etc., etc. It is no wonder that the white workers in the colonies constitute a labor aristocracy divorced from the life and struggles of colored labor. Imperialism not only exploits in the economic sense, but has succeeded in inciting the white workers against the black.

To maintain their political and economic domination over the Africans, the settlers are opposed to educating the natives. By keeping them ignorant they seek to justify their own racial superiority and right to rule.

Hitler is pursuing the same policy in Europe. In Poland and Czechoslovakia the Nazis are trying to suppress the national culture of the natives by destroying their schools, colleges and universities, and by prescribing the books they may read. Since the Africans had no institutions of learning to destroy when they stole his land, the Rhodesian Herrenvolk have had it easier than the Nazis. But like the Germans, they are determined to keep all progressive and "dangerous thoughts" away from the Africans.

No "Rights of Men"

In one respect the British colonial planters and mining magnates in Africa are to be preferred to the bureaucrats at the Colonial Office in London, who pay lip service to democracy and do nothing to implement their official pronouncements as far as the colonies are concerned. Like the crackers in the Southern States of America, colonial Britons refuse even theoretically to concede to the Africans economic, political and social equality.

"The white man, English as well as Dutch, is determined to do all he can to remain, and, what is more, to rule," wrote Sir Thomas Watt in the (London) *Times*. "He hopes to get the sympathy and support of the Mother Country. If this is withheld, he will not be deterred. To those who say England cannot be a party to a great act of injustice I would reply that this matter is to us in South Africa such a vital and fundamental matter that no ethical consideration, such as the Rights of Men, will be allowed to stand in the way."

Justice Indivisible

Too long have the British people in the main (there have been notable exceptions) condoned colonial imperialism. Today the "evil thing" is overrunning Europe in the form of fascism. The working class and progressives in Britain must help the subject peoples in their struggles to emancipate themselves from the fetters of democratic imperialism, which in the Colonial Empire is indistinguishable from European fascism.

Let us never forget that justice, like peace, is indivisible, and that a socialist civilization, the hope of the future, is impossible of construction in a world in which humanity is half free and half slave.

Special NAACP Train to Los Angeles

If the NAACP can get 125 reservations, we can have a special train to the Los Angeles conference next July. Preliminary arrangements have been made. The train will leave St. Louis, Mo., over the Missouri Pacific, on Friday afternoon, July 10. It will go west through the magnificent scenery of the Colorado Rockies, into Salt Lake City, Sunday morning, July 12, and on to Los Angeles, arriving Monday morning, July 13.

This will give delegates two whole days in Los Angeles before the conference opens on the night of July 14.

All persons who want to go on this train, whether delegates or friends of the NAACP, should make plans NOW. Write to the national office, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. Ask your local ticket agent about the cost of round trip fares from your home by way of St. Louis.

Because the Army has first call on all railroad equipment, we must know EARLY about how many are planning to go.

Write the national office TODAY.

John B. Nail Dies

John B. Nail, 89, pioneer business man of New York City died February 14 in a hospital in Harlem. Mr. Nail was the father-in-law of the late James Weldon Johnson. He is survived by his son, John E. Nail and his daughter, Mrs. Grace Nail Johnson.

THE CRISIS—$1.50 A YEAR
AN IDEAL BIRTHDAY GIFT

ON TO CALIFORNIA! A great NAACP annual conference will be held July 14-19, inclusive, in Los Angeles. Plan now to be on the special train leaving a Midwestern city about July 10. See your local branch or write the National Office, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Now More Than Ever—It pays to BUILD YOUR BUSINESS

When Summer advertising needs punch, force and snap, successful businesses use our ORIENTAL WOVEN PALM FANS. Always preferred, more economical, last longer.

Closing out our limited stock at new low prices

COMPLETE NEW LINE OF CARDBOARD, STICK AND FOLDING FANS

Send 10¢ for Samples

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

COMMERCIAL AD, Inc.

2350 Seventh Avenue New York City

The TESTIMONY OF THOUSANDS

It's the **HOTEL THERESA**

When in New York any season of the year

7th Ave. at 125th **In the Heart of Harlem**

300 spacious, all outside rooms; luxurious suites. The beautiful Orchid Room for dining; cocktail lounge and bar; the lovely Mezzanine for relaxation . . . Ideal residence for study; special weekly rates for students.

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH
$2.00 Single—$2.50 Double and up

WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH
$1.50 Single—$2.00 Double and up

WALTER W. SCOTT, *Manager*

The HOTEL THERESA

7th Ave. at 125th New York City

LEGAL DIRECTORY

Responding to frequent inquiries. THE CRISIS carries herewith the names and addresses with telephone numbers of some of the 1300 colored attorneys in the United States, purely as a service to those seeking such information. THE CRISIS does not maintain a legal bureau, as many readers seem to think, and the N.A.A.C.P. concerns itself only with cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights. Lawyers whose names do not appear below are requested to write to THE CRISIS.

ARKANSAS

Scipio A. Jones.
201 Century Building, Little Rock, Ark.
Telephone: 4-0907

CALIFORNIA

Marshall Denton, Jr.
3429 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: Adams 5544

Thomas L. Griffith, Jr.
1105 East Vernon, Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: Century 2-9078

Walter Lear Gordon, Jr.,
4071 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Telephone: ADams 6000

DELAWARE

Louis L. Redding
1002 French Street, Wilmington, Del.
Telephone: 3-1924

ILLINOIS

Thomas J. Price
104 East 51st Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Oakland 1755

C. Francis Stradford,
12 West Garfield Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Drexel 171

INDIANA

E. Louis Moore
157 N. Illinois St., Suite 208, Indianapolis
Telephone: Lincoln 7896

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr. & Prentice Thomas
602 West Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Telephone: Wabash 4765

MICHIGAN

Oscar W. Baker and Oscar W. Baker, Jr.
506-9 Bay City Bank Building, Bay City, Mich.
Telephones: Office: 286; Res. 3404

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Telephone: 8-9042

OHIO

Chester K. Gillespie
416 Hickox Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Telephone: Cherry 1835

PENNSYLVANIA

Sadie T. Mossell Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rittenhouse 9960

Raymond Pace Alexander
1900 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rittenhouse 9960

Theron B. Hamilton
806 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Telephone: Grant 3137; Residence: Schenly 3298

Theodore O. Spaulding
425 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone: Pennypacker 4834

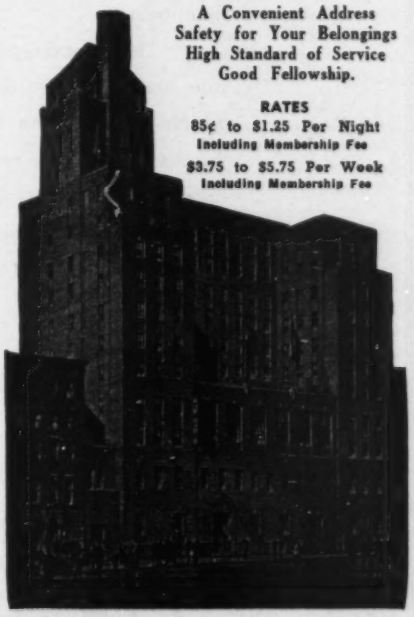
VIRGINIA

Martin A. Martin
Southern Aid Building, Danville, Va.
Telephone: 2475

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

COMING TO NEW YORK?

Come to The "Y"



A Convenient Address
Safety for Your Belongings
High Standard of Service
Good Fellowship.

RATES
85¢ to $1.25 Per Night
Including Membership Fee
$3.75 to $5.75 Per Week
Including Membership Fee

HARLEM BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

180 West 135th Street New York, N. Y.

CONVENIENT TO EVERYWHERE

A FEW COPIES LEFT

THE FEBRUARY CRISIS

"THE NEGRO IN THE U. S. ARMY"

20 PAGES OF PICTURES—15c

Home Office Building
3rd & Clay Sts., Richmond, Va.

The testimonial below is from the widow and beneficiary of one of Virginia's outstanding citizens. The late Mr. Geo. W. Fitzgerald was for more than fifty years an efficient clerk in the office of the C. & O. Railway.

"2123 Marshall Avenue
Newport News, Virginia
January 7, 1942"

"Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

The prompt payment to me of $1000 as beneficiary in the policies of my late husband, Mr. George W. Fitzgerald, and the recollection of the esteem in which he held the Company during his life time, lead me to offer a word of thanks for the fine insurance service which the Company and its representatives have always rendered to my family. I, therefore, cheerfully recommend this Company to all who wish to have certain and prompt insurance protection.

I am,

Very truly yours

(Signed) (Mrs.) Lizzie B. Fitzgerald"

Witness
Mrs. Ida A. Hunt

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.

HOME OFFICE: Third & Clay Sts., Richmond, Va.

LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AT LOW COST

Operating in Virginia and the District of Columbia